The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 9. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1897. NO. 27

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1897.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	.....	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon. ...	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	2 14	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	7.00	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P M	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		.....	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	.....	7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....	.....	7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	.....	7.48	12.03	2.43	6.37	9.33
Birmingham .	.....	7.53	g	2.48	6.42	
Petersburg ...	.....	8.17		3.13	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.30	8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	5.44	8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	5.50	8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	5.55	8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.12	9.15		4.20	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.32	9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.51	9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	6.56	9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.12	10.14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.21	10.22		5.43	9.16	
Newport	7.30	10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon....	7.57	10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville	8.14	11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville.	8.18	11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.30, Altoona 6.50, Tyrone 7.12, Huntingdon 7.44, Harrisburg 10.00 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M,	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....		12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington..		1.25	*4.10				
Phila.....12.17		12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30
New York 2.43		2.33	*5,53	9.23	3.53	7.33	7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6,00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7 30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.35, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5	Mail, No. 3	Mixed, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2	Mail, No. 6	Mixed, No. 8
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p.m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 24	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 36	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
2 04	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5.13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5 30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair A Goshorn L	9 25	5 30

All trains run daily except Sunday.
* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

Electric Bitters

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c and $1.00 per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons.

U. B. CONFERENCE.

Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M. Bishop E. B. Kephart, D. D., opened the fifty-ninth session of Allegheny conference by the reading of II Tinothy, third chapter. A service of prayer, consecration and song followed. The bishop's opening address came next in order. He said the work in general shows marked improvement, both spiritually and financially. This is true of other denominations. Intolerance and sectarianism are broken down. There is more fraternal feeling between the Protestant churches and the Roman Catholic church today than between different branches of the Protestant churches when he was a boy.

After the bishop's address the roll of the conference was called, the members responding.

Rev. W. H. Mingle, of Liverpool, was elected recording secretary.

The first six rows of pews were constituted the bar of the conference. The provisional programme prepared by the pastor, Rev. S. S. Hough, was adopted. The members of the conference were requested to come within the bar. Visiting ministers from other conferences were, by vote, invited to sit as corresponding members.

PRESIDING ELDERS' REPORTS.

Rev. T. P. Orner, presiding elder of Greensburg district, read his report.

Rev. J. H. Pershing, of Altoona district, next reported. He reported specifically on each charge, financially, spiritually, the official boards and their attendance and the young people's work. There was improvement all along the line.

Rev. L. W. Stahl submmitted his sixth annual report of the Johnstown district.

All the elders expressed gratitude for the co-operation of the ministers of their district.

The names of Thomas Sharp, Mary G. Funk, E. L. Erhard, Ed. Blackburn, Steven H. Welsh, Albert Erenfield, W. B. Brubaker, J. C. Erb were presented by the elders for membership in the conference; also the transfer of Rev. S. W. Keister from Miami conference and of Rev. William Williamson, of East Ohio conference, were presented. The applications were referred to the committee on applicants.

The following committees were appointed:

On Devotion—J. H. Pershing, S. S. Hough and J. H. Plumer.

Elders' Orders—J. Medsgar, D. Shearer and A. Davidson.

Boundary and Finance—L. W. Stahl, T. P. Orner, J. H. Pershing, W. B. Brockman, J. P. Ankeney, J. Walker, J. I. L. Resler, I. P. Truxal and R. S. Woodward.

The standing committees for 1896-97 were read:

Candidates for the Ministry—D. Speck, L. Keister, S. S. Hough, J. S. Hayes and W. A. Jackson.

Missions—S. E. Cormany.

Church Erection—George Noden.

Publishing Interests—J. S. Leichleiter.

Education—B. J. Hummell.

Sunday School—E. F. Ott.

Young People's Societies—W. H. Blackburn.

Resolutions—T. W. Burgess.

Temperance—G. C. Cook.

Bible Course—J. Medsgar.

Courses of Reading—

First Year—J. I. L. Resler, D. R. Ellis and J. M. Lesher.

Second Year—I. P. Truxal, W. H. Spangler, B. C. Shaw.

Third Year—L. F. John, G. W. Sherrick, A. L. Funk.

Conference Treasurer—F. L. Tinsman.

Preachers' Aid—L. W. Stahl.

The ministerial roll was corrected, beginning with the supernumerary list. Rev. B. F. Noon was reported critically ill.

Announcements were made of time and place of meeting of the committees.

The examination of pastors and their reports was began.

A spirited discussion arose as to the relation of reading the church literature and contribution to missions. Examination proved to be very vital, as those churches taking least literature pay least for missions.

The sermon was followed by the communion of the Lord's supper, introduced by Rev. J. H. Pershing. The ministers of the conference over 45 years of age were invited to serve the sacrament.

THURSDAY SESSIONS.

The Thursday morning session was given to a conference prayer meeting led by B. J. Hummel.

At 9 o'clock the transaction of business began with Bishop Kephart in the chair. The examination of ministers and their reports was resumed. The bishop examined the reports carefully, impressing the need of church literature to secure an intelligent working membership.

Rev. W. R. Rymer, of Central Ohio conference, presented his transfer to Allegheny conference.

At 1.45 P. M. the devotional service was conducted by J. Felix. The examination of ministers was completed.

A report on publishing interests was submitted by Rev. J. L. Leichleiter. The reading of the report was followed by an address of the publishing agent, Rev. W. R. Funk. The report was adopted.

Rev. W. H. Blackburn presented the report on young people's work.

The following resolutions were proposed:

First. That as pastors and shepherds in the Master's fold, we will endeavor to more carefully study the distinctive misson and the specific work of the Young People's Christian union, and that we will heartily use our leadership as directed by the Holy Spirit, in the organization of new societies so that a more permanent work can be accomplished.

Second. That we will emphasize the importance and joy of Christian stewardship.

Third. That we recommend urgently to all our people the society courses of reading as outlined in The Watchword.

Fourth. That for the sake of our organization and intelligent service to the church, we will do all we can to get our societies to support our own wisely edited organ, The Watchword.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The evening was devoted to the young people. First, a half hour of devotion, drawing near to God in prayer and in short testimony, in which young and old took ready part The life of surrender, of sacrifice, of consecration was set forth from Scripture, John xii: 24-27, and from Scripture embodied in individual life.

At the close of the devotional half hour, led by H. H. Baish, Rev. L. F. John, the president of the Allegheny Branch union, took charge of the meeting.

The first speaker was Rev. I. P. Truxal, who gave a very earnest address on the duties and rewards of effort in society work.

Rev. A. L. Funk spoke of "How a Branch Convention Helps the Church That Entertains It."

Rev. D. M. Wilson spoke of the help rendered by the individual societies to the respective pastors.

A song by the conference quartette was very much appreciated.

Rev. H. F. Shupe, the editor of the Watchword, was next introduced. The president stated that he was limited by programme at the beginning but not at the end of his address.

"I Am Glad You Are Young" was the text and keynote of the address.

A song and the Mizpeh benediction closed the service.

FRIDAY SESSIONS.

The Allegheny conference of the United Brethren in Christ continued its sessions in Second United Brethren church yesterday.

The morning devotions began at 8 o'clock and were led by Rev. L. Keister, of Scottdale.

At 9 o'clock the transaction of business was resumed.

In commenting on reports the bishop impressed the need of caring for the young, and reminded the conference that four-fifths of professing Christians became such before they were 22 years of age. The successful minister is the one who saves the young people to the church.

The report of the committee on second year's course of reading was presented by I. P. Truxal.

A. M. Long, J. F. Kelley, W. R. Dillen and W. H. Artz appeared before this committee and, having made the required grades, were passed to the third year's course.

The committee on applicants recommend that Revs. S. W. Keister, S. H. Welsh, William Williamson and W. W. Rymer be received into the conference on their credentials.

Rev. G. W. Sherrick read his report on church erection and missionary society of the conference. After some discussion further consideration was postponed.

The election of three presiding elders—one for each of the districts was then held and resulted in the choice of Revs. L. W. Stahl, Johnstown; T. P. Orner, Altoona; J. H. Pershing, Tyrone. All three were elders last year.

The old board of trustees was re-elected as follows, the secretary casting the ballot: Revs. L. W. Stahl, J. Medsgar, John Thomas, D. Strayer and J. C. Gates.

The conference treasurer, Mr. Leustmer, reported the money paid to him for the various conference interests:

Bishop's salary	$ 354 50
Sunday school fund	61 00
Union Biblical seminary	170 27
Otterbein University, trustees expenses	26 50
Publication fund	165 63
Educational beneficiency	73 93
Otterbein University	195 50
Church erection	278 37
Expenses of general conference delegates	33 60
Children's Day collections	10 53
Total	$1,369 83

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Rev. B. C. Shaw was re-elected secretary and treasurer of the Sunday school board.

As members of the church court of appeals L. W. Stahl and J. Medsgar were elected.

The bishop spoke feelingly of the need of an educated ministry.

Rev. W. R. Funk, missionary treasurer, made his report of missionary money and conference contingent fund, amounting to $2,772.20. The report was adopted.

Rev. A. L. Funk was elected branch treasurer and secretary.

Rev. L. W. Stahl reported as treasurer of preachers' aid. He received $253.95; on permanent fund, $370.

Rev. L. W. Stahl was re-elected secretary and treasurer of preachers' aid.

Rev. L. W. Stahl reported as publisher and manager of the Conference Journal. The receipts were $350.53. After all expenses were paid $41.71 remain in the hands of the treasurer.

A resolution to adhere strictly to the itinerants of the conference was passed.

The report on candidates for the ministry was read by Rev. D. Speck. They recommended that Mrs. Mary G. Funk, R. G. Erkert and W. B. Brubaker be admitted to the conference, and that the other applicant be referred back to the quarterly conference. It was adopted.

The report on education was presented by B. J. Hummel.

Dr. G. A. Funkhouser, professor of New Testament exegesis in Union Biblical seminary, being called, addressed the conference on the report.

Professor W. J. Zuck, of the chair of English literature and history in Otterbein university next addressed the conference.

The report of the church erection and missionary board was taken from table and adopted.

SATURDAY SESSIONS.

The Allegheny conference of the United Brethren church continued its sessions on Saturday.

At 8 o'clock began the quiet hour, which proved to be a very gracious one to all present.

The committee on elder's orders reported that C. C. Miller was examined and they recommended that he be ordained.

The report on the Sunday school was made by Rev. E. F. Ott.

The following board of conference trustees was elected: Ministers, G. W. Sherrick, T. P. Orner, L. W. Stahl, J. H. Pershing, J. I. L. Ressler, W. R. Funk; laymen, John Thomas, H. Schum, W. F. Oberly, Joseph Ankeney.

Rev. G. C. Cook read his paper on temperance. He maintained the duty of the church in aiding all moral reform and in removing temptation from the young as it exists in the saloon and its accompaniments.

Rev. G. W. Sherrick presented a resolution authorizing the board of trustees to sell the Adam Makin property situated in Indiana county.

By request Dr. G. A. Funkhouser gave an address upon Bible study.

Rev. J. Medsgar asked for an honorable dismissal from the conference. His request was referred to the committee on membership.

The standing committees for the next year were announced:

Missions—O. M. Wilson.

Church Erection—J. M. Lisher.

Continued on eighth page.

A Cure for Bilious Colic.

RESOURCE, Screven Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. SHARP. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Certainly you don't want to suffer with dyspepsia, constipation, sick headache, sallow skin and loss of appetite. You have never tried DeWitt's Little Early Risers for these complaints or you would have been cured. They are small pills but great regulators.

Moments are useless if trifled away, and they are dangerously wasted if consumed by delay in cases where One Minute Cough Cure would bring immediate relief. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

AID FOR GOLD SEEKERS.

Joseph Ladue in Consultation With the President and Secretary Alger.

6000 MEN ON HALF RATIONS.

That Will Be the Situation This Winter, According to the Alaska Pioneer—War Department Advices Are More Encouraging—The Government's Reindeer May Be Utilized in Forwarding Supplies

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Joseph Ladue, the Alaska pioneer, who came to Washington to consult with Secretary Alger about methods for the relief of the destitution which he and others who comprehend the situation believe will overtake those who have crowded into the Klondike without adequate supplies, called on President McKinley. He was presented by Secretary Alger. The President discussed the situation with Mr. Ladue, and appeared deeply interested in his suggestions for the relief of the Klondikers.

Mr. Ladue estimates that there are about 6000 people in the Klondike, and that there are provisions for only about 3000. He thinks the idea of attempting to arrange for ice engines for carrying supplies down the Yukon is utterly impracticable, owing to the fact that when the river freezes the ice in the centre is forced up, forming great hillocks. He believes that all persons who have not sufficient provisions and who can return to St. Michael before the river freezes should do so.

He says that navigation will not close for a month, and he advises that a courier be dispatched immediately across Chilkoot Pass to Klondike to urge all who can to embark on the last outgoing steamer. This suggestion will probably be adopted. In addition he advises the establishment of stations along Chilkoot Pass with dog trains for conveying relief supplies. Before leaving the White House Mr. Ladue presented Mrs. McKinley a half-ounce nugget of virgin gold. Secretary Alger also received a souvenir Klondike nugget.

Secretary Alger said after the interview that no steps would be taken looking to relief of the miners in the Klondike until after navigation closes and the Government learns through Captain Rav, who is at St. Michael, the exact situation. Secretary Alger has received a telegram expressing the opinion that the four steamers now going up the Yukon carry ample provisions for all persons now in Dawson City and the vicinity. If they arrive safely perhaps there will be no necessity for any relief measures. If not, it is possible that Mr. Ladue's suggestion for dog trains across the Chilkoot Pass may be accepted.

Secretary Bliss has instructed the Commissioner of Education to have the reindeer now at Teller Station, Alaska, which have been broken to work, forwarded to St. Michael, to be held there for use in forwarding supplies to the Klondike country in case of emergency. There are about eighty of the reindeer which, it is believed by the Administration, can be utilized in this way, and the opinion prevails that they would be much more useful than dogs, because they travel more rapidly, draw more, and can live on the little forage the country produces. The Secretary says that each reindeer will carry about 300 pounds and will travel a hundred miles a day.

CUBA'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Brigadier-General Mendez Capote Elected Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

News has reached New York of the election of Brigadier-General Mendez Capote to the Presidency of the Republic of Cuba. He is a man of ability, and the Cubans in New York City declare he will carry on the war with Spain with redoubled energy. President Capote is a graduate of the University of Havana, and one of the most distinguished lawyers on the island. He is only thirty-four years of age.

PRESIDENT CAPOTE, OF CUBA.

M'KINLEY OFF FOR A HOLIDAY.

The President Goes With His Party to North Adams, Mass.

President McKinley left Washington on the Pennsylvania Railroad at 9 o'clock Tuesday night for North Adams, Mass., where he will be the guest for a week or ten days of W. B. Plunkett. He was accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, Attorney-General and Mrs. McKenna, Miss McKenna, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Miss Mabel McKinley, his niece; George B. Cortelyou, Acting Secretary to the President, and J. Walter Blandford, Private Secretary to the Attorney-General.

Just as the train started the President came to the broad rear platform of the end car and bowed right and left to the crowd inside and outside of the station railing. His appearance was greeted with handclapping.

The train consisted of four coaches. The private car of President Thomson of the Pennsylvania road was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. McKinley. There was no prolonged stop on the way, and the train reached North Adams at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

It is said in Washington that the purchase of Cuba from Spain by the islanders will figure largely in the negotiations to be carried on at Madrid by Minister Woodford, looking to a termination of the war.

A portion of the soldiers sent by the War Department to Alaska will be stationed at St. Michael's, and a portion sent up the Yukon to the boundary line.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani will resume her fight against the annexation of Hawaii as as soon as Congress convenes.

The annual report of General Dumont, Supervising Inspector-General of Steam Vessels, shows that 650,000,000 passengers were carried during the year, and 183 lives lost.

The Government has accepted a bid of $416,000 for the timber on the Chippewa Indian reservation, in Wisconsin.

The wrecking of the steam whaler Navarch by being caught in an ice pack in the Arctic Ocean, the probable loss of thirty-seven members of her crew and one passenger, and the rescue of the Captain and his wife and six of the crew, have just been reported to the Treasury Department by Captain Tuttle of the revenue steamer Bear, of the Behring Sea patrol fleet.

The Monetary Commission appointed under the authority of the Indianapolis "Sound Money" Convention held its opening session in Washington.

The Secretary of the Interior has made requisitions on the United States Treasury for the following sums to be used in the October payment of pensions: Buffalo, $1,650,000; Chicago, $2,875,000; Concord, N. H., $775,000; Des Moines, Ia., $2,140,000; Pittsburg, $1,750,000. Total, $9,190,000.

President McKinley has commuted the sentence of C. Lee Addington, who was to die on the scaffold in Paris, Texas, on Friday, to life imprisonment. Addington murdered Oscar Hodges in the Choctaw Nation in 1895.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Balt.....	88	37	.704	Wash'n..	58	69	.457
Boston ...	90	38	.703	Pittsb'g ..	56	70	.444
N'w York.	81	46	.638	Chicago .	53	71	.441
Cincin'ati	74	53	.583	Philad'a..	54	75	.419
Clevel'd..	68	58	.540	Louisv'le	51	74	.408
Brooklyn	60	59	.465	St. Louis.	27	100	.213

The Versailles (Ind.) Grand Jury failed to indict any one for the lynching of five men at that place. The Governor has determined to take up the investigation.

Two distinct earthquake shocks were felt in the eastern part of Maine.

At Shamokin, Penn., Arthur May shot to death his sweetheart, Miss Cora Kaseman, and then took his own life by sending two bullets into his head.

Raymond Benham, a colored man, was taken from jail at Hawsville, Ky., by a crowd of 800 men and lynched. He had assaulted a young girl.

Seven workmen were attacked by robbers and thrown from a moving train near Trenton, Mich., four of them receiving serious injuries.

Senator Jacob A. Cantor, of New York City, and Miss Lydia Miriam Greenebaum were married in Chicago. Richard Croker was Senator Cantor's best man.

Two men were killed and three seriously injured by the bursting of a five-ton flywheel at the factory of the Providence (R I.) Rubber Shoe Co.

Fully $6,500,000 in gold coin is in sight bound from Europe and Australia for America. Of this $2,500,000 will come direct to New York.

United States Judge Constantine Buckley Kilgore, ex-Congressman from Texas, died at Ardmore, Indian Territory, after a short illness. He was born in Newman, Ga., in 1835.

R. E. Peary, the arctic explorer, in an interview in Philadelphia, says that when he goes North next year he will stay until he reaches the pole or loses his life in the attempt. He has five years' leave of absence.

General Benjamin F. Tracy says he will accept the nomination for Mayor of Greater New York if offered to him by the Republican organization. Henry George also announces that he will accept a nomination by the free silverites, if an issue is made for him.

President McKinley and the party accompanying him on his Massachusetts trip went to Lenox, where they were the guests of John Sloane.

Eighteen gold seekers are said to have been been killed by a land slide near Sheep Camp, on the Chilkoot Pass, in Alaska. All the bridges on the Skaguay River have been washed out, and it is a raging torrent.

Nearly a dozen miners, mostly Russians and Italians, were killed or wounded by an explosion in a coal mine near Manon, Ill.

John R. Gentry and Robert J. broke the world's team pacing record in Philadelphia, making a mile in 2.09.

President McKinley and his party were warmly welcomed in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts. The President is the guest of an old friend, and made a speech to a big crowd at the Hoosic Valley Fair, North Adams.

Sheriff Martin and his deputies were held for trial by the Court in Wilkesbarre, Penn., for the shooting of strikers at Lattimer.

The State Committee of the National Democrats, at a meeting in New York, endorsed Alton B. Parker, the candidate of the regular Democracy for Supreme Court Judge.

Joseph M. Hardy and Henry G. Blake were sentenced at Albany, N. Y., to fourteen years and four months' imprisonment for kidnapping little John Conway. Hardy is the boy's uncle. Albert S. Warner, a New York lawyer, is charged with being an accomplice, but has not yet been captured. The object of the kidnappers was money, and the case aroused great interest throughout the State.

The jury at Frankfort, Ky., in the trial of Dr. Hunter and others accused of bribery in attempting to secure Hunter's election to the United States Senate, returned a verdict of not guilty in all the cases.

Mrs. Elizabeth McRoberts, of Buffalo, N. Y., jumped into the Niagara River and was carried over the Falls. She was sixty-five years old, and suffering from ill-health and melancholia.

The widow of Dr. Rizal, the former leader of the patriots in the Philippines, is in Philadelphia, where she has made arrangements for military expeditions to aid the insurgents, and concluded an agreement for mutual assistance with the Cuban Junta. She intends to return to the Philippines to lead the patriots in person. Her husband was executed by the Spaniards.

William Gantz, a pressman, who had often boasted that he would accomplish the feat, jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge and was rescued from the water with apparently but slight injuries.

Further improvement in the yellow fever situation in the South is reported.

A RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS.

A Yellow Fever Hospital Attacked by a Mob.

DISPERSED BY THE POLICE.

The Structure Attacked Was a School Building That Had Been Transformed Into a Hospital For Yellow Fever Sufferers—The Edifice Partially Burned, But Saved From Total Destruction.

NEW ORLEANS, La. (Special).—The yellow fever situation in this city assumed a serious aspect Friday. There was an increase in the number of fatalities, and for a time early in the morning a portion of the city was under the control of a mob of panic-stricken citizens.

The trouble arose over the arrangement made by the Board of Health to use the Beauregard School Building as a yellow fever hospital. A meeting of citizens residing in the locality of the school building was held Thursday night to protest against the order of the health authorities, and afterward a riotous crowd made an attempt to burn the building. Two of the annexes were reduced to ashes but joint efforts of the police and fire departments prevented the destruction of the main building.

The alarm was sounded at 12.30 a. m., a large crowd being then in the vicinity of the school building. During the evening Sister Agnes and a number of Sisters of Charity, together with nurses from the hospital, had been putting the building in order for the reception of yellow fever patients. The School Board, in the meantime, had removed from the building every desk and other article of furniture and the hospital managers had moved into the building cots and other necessary adjuncts for the treatment of the sick.

At nightfall, Surgeon Bloom of the hospital, the sisters, and others had been warned that they had better leave the building. They did so, headed by Sister Agnes, and threaded their way through a dense mob of excited citizens. Then a small force of police was ordered to the scene, but the mob outwitted the guards, and, while the police were busily engaged in attempting to quell the riotous crowd in front of the building, two men with a five-gallon can of oil proceeded to the rear and quickly had the building in flames.

An alarm was turned in, but the first engine had scarcely arrived when its hose was cut. When other engines arrived their hose also was destroyed by the mob. Chief Gaster and Captain Journee finally arrived in a patrol wagon with a big squad of officers, who beat the mob back. Then the firemen succeeded in preventing the total destruction of the building.

The school house is a handsome building, entirely isolated and situated in the centre of a large square. There was no danger of infection from it, and the people in the neighborhood were unduly alarmed.

Mayor Flower ordered a force of policemen to guard the school house. The portion of the building not burned will be used as a hospital. A committee called on the Mayor to protest against its use for that purpose. The Mayor denounced the outrage, and said that if it required all of the forces of the city and State, he was determined that the Beauregard School Building should be used as a temporary hospital. In the meantime, he said, no effort or expense would be spared to bring to justice the men who had fired the building last night. The Mayor has the support in his course of almost the entire community.

Thus far there have been a few less than 100 yellow fever cases and fifteen deaths in this city. The death rate is in the neighborhood of fifteen per cent. It was in 1878 sixteen per cent., so that up to the present time the disease is about as virulent as it was in the last great epidemic.

The situation in the infected Mississippi towns is improved, except at Edwards, where there are twenty-three new cases, making a total of eighty-six under treatment. Most of the cases are of a mild type, the death rate being remarkably low; but there is considerable distress among the poor families, and the number of nurses and doctors is insufficient to care properly for the sick.

SHERIFF AND POSSE HELD.

Martin and His Deputies Must Be Tried For Murder.

At the close of the preliminary hearing of the Commonwealth against Sheriff Martin and his deputies in Wilkesbarre, Penn., the Judges thought sufficient evidence had been produced to hold the defendants for trial on the charge of murdering the striking miners. The Sheriff and the deputies then came before the bar and entered bail for trial in the sum of $6000 each—$5000 for murder and $1000 for feloniously wounding. A bond was provided by a Philadelphia trust company.

Many of the Commonwealth's strongest witnesses admitted on cross-examination that their object in going to Lattimer was to get the men at work there to quit and join them.

Anthony Renovitch testified that he was in the seventh row of the marching column of strikers. The Sheriff called out something. Then he took hold of the witness by the coat collar and pointed his revolver at him. Witness pushed the revolver aside. Then he heard the Sheriff give the command to fire. He said Sheriff Martin was about 300 yards in advance of the deputies.

Martin Sholocki was suffering much pain from a bullet wound in the shoulder when he took the stand. He said he was running towards the bush when he was shot. He saw the Sheriff in the middle of the road, heard him say something, and immediately the firing began. He admitted that he was with the mob at West Hazleton in the morning when the Sheriff warned them to go home.

Mrs. Kate Case, who resides at Lattimer, swore that the neighborhood was terrorized because the rumor got around that the strikers intended to blow up the town. She said she fled to the mountains with her family, as did a number of her neighbors.

Adjourned in Honor of a Colored Minister.

Out of respect to the Rev. Matthew Campbell, a widely known colored minister, who was buried in Richmond, Ky., a few days ago, Judge Scott ordered the adjournment of the Circuit Court. This is the first time in the history of Kentucky that such a mark of respect has been accorded a colored man.

Killed by a Earth Slide in Italy.

Forty persons were killed and many others injured by an earth slip at the sulphur mines near Girgenti, Italy.

AUSTRIAN PREMIER IN A DUEL.

Count Badeni Wounded by Dr. Wolff, the German Nationalist Leader.

A pistol duel was fought in Vienna between Count Badeni, the Austrian Premier, and Dr. Wolff, the German Nationalist leader.

Smooth-bore pistols were used, and the conditions were that three shots were to be exchanged simultaneously at twenty-five paces.

Count Badeni was wounded on the first fire, but not seriously. The bullet entered the right wrist and came out above the elbow.

PREMIER BADENI.

(Wounded in a duel with Dr. Wolff, German leader in the Austrian Unterhaus.)

The meeting grew out of insults addressed by Dr. Wolff to the Premier during a session of the Unterhaus, involving a charge of "rascality."

Dr. Wolff fought a duel with swords on May 8 with Herr Horica, a Czech member of the Unterhaus, as a result of violent scenes in the House between the Germans and Czechs, in which personalities were exchanged.

Count Badeni was formerly Governor of Galicia. He is a young and able Pole, but very little known, even in Austria, until he was unexpectedly called upon to form a Cabinet in September, 1895, when he assumed the duties of President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior. His nobility dates back only to his father. His mother's brother, a Count Mier, married the famous German actress, Anna Wierer, who eventually left her large fortune to her two nephews, Count Casimir Badeni, the present Premier, and his younger brother.

OCEAN RECORD SMASHED.

New Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse a Marine Marvel.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, the largest ocean steamship afloat, arrived off Sandy Hook Lightship Sunday evening at 9.05 o'clock, having broken all records for the Western passage from Southampton. It was the maiden trip of the Kaiser, and she not only justified the great hopes that were entertained for her by her builders and owners, but exceeded them in the bargain. She crossed the Atlantic in five days twenty-two hours and forty-five minutes, lowering the time between ports one hour and forty-six minutes.

The previous record held by the American Line steamship St. Paul was six days thirty-one minutes.

Not only has the big ship beaten the Southampton record, but she has also to the credit of her maiden trip the fastest single day's run. On the nautical day ending at noon Sunday she reeled off 564 knots, exceeding by two knots the fastest day's run by the steamship Lucania.

OHIO VILLAGE FIRE SWEPT.

Two Men Lose Their Lives and Seven Others Are Hurt.

The village of Bainbridge, Ohio, has been the scene of a disastrous fire. An entire square, containing most of the prominent business houses, several handsome residences and the Methodist Episcopal Church, was entirely destroyed, and two prominent men lost their lives in an explosion which occurred in the drug store of W. P. Beardsley.

The fire was started in a barn in the rear of Perril Brown's general store by two little boys who were playing with matches. The flames spread rapidly. In the midst of the excitement a terrible explosion occurred in the drug store, and Mr. Beardsley, who was trying to save some of his property, lost his life. His brother-in-law, Thomas Higgins, who went to his rescue, was unable to get out, and was burned to death, while seven other men were more or less injured, but none fatally.

TWELVE MEN KILLED.

Miners Buried Alive by the Caving in of a Mine in Mexico.

The San Pedro Mine in the Corralitos group, twelve miles from El Paso in Mexico, caved in, killing twelve men. The unfortunates were buried alive under thirty feet of rock and dirt.

The San Pedro is one of the oldest mines of the group and rich with silver. It is the property of the wealthy Corralitos Company, the principal stockholders of which reside in New York. President Gerry, of the Rio Grande, Sierra Modre, and Pacific Roads, and J. Higgins, both of New York, are stockholders.

If the mine was not timbered the Mexican Government would impose a heavy fine on the company on account of the wholesale killing.

INDIA'S GREAT ACCIDENT.

150 Persons Killed in the Railroad Smash-Up in Southern India.

Details of a railroad disaster on the line running between Bangalore and Mysore in India show that 150 persons were killed. Seventy others escaped death, but fourteen of them were seriously injured.

A train ran into a demolished bridge and dashed into the river, the boiler of the engine exploding, and blowing the engineer and fireman to atoms. The five cars behind the engine plunged into the flood and most of those who lost their lives were drowned, though some were crushed between the shattered cars.

Winter Prospect For Gold Seekers.

District-Attorney Bennett, of Alaska, says the lives of many gold seekers are sure to be lost in White Pass this winter.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

D. L. Moody, the evangelist, will lead a revival in Philadelphia during the coming winter.

The Countess of Ancaster has started, in London, a crusade against the modern dance, which she thinks is degenerating into a mere romp.

Mrs. Longstreet, the young bride of General Longstreet, has, since her marriage, retired from the contest for the position of State Librarian of Georgia.

A statue to Spain's murdered premier, Conovas del Castillo, is to be set up in Madrid, the municipal authorities of that city having just unanimously decided to thus honor his memory.

Miss Stella Strait, of Fort Scott, Kan., has been nominated for County Register of Deeds by the Bourbon County Republican Convention. The office is one of the best paid in the county.

Mabande Dube, a student of Wilberforce College, Ohio, is a Zulu. Two of his brothers are also in this country, and the three are preparing themselves for the work of enlightening their countrymen.

Mrs. J. A. Hayes, the daughter of Jefferson Davis, lives at Colorado Springs. She has two sons, the oldest of whom, by an act of the Legislature, is to bear the name of Jefferson Hayes Davis.

The Episcopal Church of the Holy Innocents, Highland Falls, N. Y., was built by Professor Robert Weir, in memory of his two daughters, with the money he received for his picture in the rotunda of the Capitol.

General Thomas L. Clingman, once a United States Senator and an important figure in the politics of North Carolina, now old and feeble, is to end his days in the State Hospital of North Carolina, to which he has just been admitted.

Benjamin W. Clark, of Manchester, N. H., who has been appointed Consul at Pernambuco at a salary of $2000, is the youngest son of the late Daniel Clark, who was United States Senator from New Hampshire and Judge of the United States Circuit Court for many years.

The oldest retired officer of the United States Navy is said to be Captain Francis Martin, of the revenue marine service, who now lives in Detroit. He was born in 1800. The captain saw the funeral of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, where his vessel, the Valiant, went at the time for water.

The Duke of Veragua, the direct lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus, draws the perpetual pension of $20,000 a year, which was charged upon the Cuban revenue, and was granted to the famous discoverer and his heirs forever. The duke resides at Seville, and supplies the great Plaza de Toros there with bulls.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Both Philadelphia and St. Louis failed to win a game in Washington this year.

Captain Hallman, of St. Louis, broke a finger in Cleveland last Monday, and will not play again this season.

The revival of the Southern League is one of the indications of a great season for the National game next year.

Tebeau, Cleveland's Captain, has the most remarkable record on first ever made by a league first baseman, his percentage being .998.

Ganzel, the Boston backstop, has a brother playing first for Grand Rapids, Mich., and another who covers the initial bag at Minneapolis.

Cross has been appointed manager of the St. Louis Club in place of Hallman. Lally and Hallman have been suspended and Grady has been fined heavily.

Frank Bowerman, the young backstop of the Baltimore's, will blossom out as a pitcher next season. Like Bowerman, Jovett Meekin began his career behind the bat.

New York is the only club that has won an entire series this season. The feat was accomplished at the expense of the Browns. It was equalled last year, however, by Baltimore's clean score against Philadelphia.

It is practically settled that "Joe" Bean, of Newport, will take Allen's place as the Boston utility man next season. He made a fine record in the minor league this year and covers a great deal of ground. His batting average is .320, and in fielding he earned .913.

Fred Tenny, the old "Browns'" catcher, is one of the few collegians who has stood successfully the wear and tear of professional baseball. Tenny is the best first baseman in the league to-day, and it is a year of fast and aggressive first basemen. He will probably captain the Bostons next season instead of Hugh Duffy.

The career of a professional baseball player is proverbially brief, but that of the Indian Sockalexis was meteoric with a vengeance. Last year a player on the Holy Cross College team, he was signed this season by Cleveland, and for a brief month was the most conspicuous figure on the baseball field. Then came the falling off in his batting and the lessening of popular interest in his individuality. Soon the name of Sockalexis no longer appeared in the batting list. Five months ago people went to ball games in which Cleveland was a participant merely to see Sockalexis. To-day it is said that his career on the baseball field is at an end.

LABOR WORLD.

Japanese carpenters get eighty cents a day.

In Germany some machinists get $14 a week.

Boston has a Chinese laundrymen's union.

The International Typographical Union is worth $27,000.

The English Shipbuilding Trades Federation has 178,000 members.

One hundred Pittsburg puddlers have gone to Birmingham, Ala.

Carson Valley (Nev.) farmers will establish a co-operative grain yard.

The Order of the Knights of Labor will be twenty-eight years old in November.

A Shieldhall (Scotland) co-operative factory's output for a year amounted to $2,300,000.

English employers are importing engineers from Germany to take the places of strikers.

The lamp chimney manufacturers of the United States have signed the wage scale demanded by the workers.

The eight-hour workday for carpenters is now observed in eighty-eight cities and towns in the United States and Canada.

A United States District Judge has declared unconstitutional a law of San Mateo City, Cal., prohibiting Chinese laundries.

Strikes at Stafford, Dudley and Norwich, England, have thus far cost the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives $55,000.

The Trades Union Congress in Birmingham, England, adopted a splendid resolution, pledging moral and financial aid to the striking miners. Another resolution was passed in favor of the hours of labor being limited to eight per day in all trades and occupations.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Sacred Music, Its Importance, Power and Influence in the Cause of Christianity—A Singing Church Is a Successful Church—Obstacles to Overcome.

TEXT: "It came even to pass, as the trumpeters and singers were as one, to make one sound to be heard in praising and thanking the Lord."—Chronicles v., 13.

The temple was done. It was the very chorus of all magnificence and pomp. Splendor crowded against splendor. It was the diamond necklace of the earth. From the huge pillars crowned with leaves and flowers and rows of pomegranate wrought out in burnished metal down even to the tongs and snuffers made out of pure gold, everything was as complete as the God directed architect could make it. It seemed as if a vision from heaven had alighted on the mountains. The day for dedication came. Tradition says that there were in and around about the temple on that day 200,000 silver trumpets, 40,000 harps, 40,000 timbrels and 200,000 singers, so that all modern demonstrations at Dusseldorf or Boston seem nothing compared with that. As this great sound surged up amid the precious stones of the temple it must have seemed like the river of life dashing against the amethyst of the wall of heaven. The sound arose, and God, as if to show that He was well pleased with the music which His children make in all ages, dropped into the midst of the temple a cloud of glory so overpowering that the officiating priests were obliged to stop in the midst of the services.

There has been much discussion as to where music was born. I think that at the beginning, "when the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy," the earth heard the echo. The cloud on which the angels stood to celebrate the creation was the birthplace of song. The stars that glitter at night are only so many keys of celestial pearl on which God's fingers play the music of the spheres. Inanimate nature is full of God's stringed and wind instruments. Silence itself—perfect silence—is only a musical rest in God's great anthem of worship. Wind among the leaves, insect humming in the summer air, the rush of billow upon beach, the ocean far out sounding its everlasting psalm, the bobolink on the edge of the forest, the quail whistling up from the grass, are music. While visiting Blackwell's Island I heard, coming from a window of the lunatic asylum, a very sweet song. It was sung by one who had lost her reason, and I have come to believe that even the deranged and disordered elements of nature would make music to our ears if we only had acuteness enough to listen. I suppose that even the sounds in nature that are discordant and repulsive make harmony in God's ear. You know that you may come so near to an orchestra that the sounds are painful instead of pleasurable, and I think that we stand so near devastating storm and frightful whirlwind we cannot hear that which makes to God's ear and the ear of the spirits above us a music as complete as it is tremendous.

I propose to speak about sacred music, first showing you its importance and then stating some of the obstacles to its advancement.

I draw the first argument for the importance of sacred music from the fact that God commanded it. Through Paul he tells us to admonish one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs. Through David he cries out, "Sing ye to God, all ye kingdoms of the earth." And there are hundreds of other passages I might name, proving that it is as much a man's duty to sing as it is his duty to pray. Indeed I think there are more commands in the Bible to sing than there are to pray. God not only asks for the human voice, but for the instruments of music. He asks for the cymbal and the harp and the trumpet. And I suppose that in the last days of the church the harp, the flute, the trumpet and all the instruments of music that have given their chief aid to the theater and bacchanal, will be brought by their masters and laid down at the feet of Christ and then sounded in the church's triumph on her way from suffering into glory. "Praise ye the Lord!" Praise Him with your voices. Praise Him with stringed instruments and with organs.

I draw another argument for the importance of this exercise from the impressiveness of the exercise. You know something of what secular music has achieved. You know it has made its impression upon governments, upon laws, upon literature, upon whole generations. One inspiring national air is worth 30,000 men as a standing army. There comes a time in the battle when one bugle is worth 1000 muskets. In the earlier part of our Civil War the Government proposed to economize in bands of music, and many of them were sent home, but the generals in the army sent word to Washington: "You are making a very great mistake. We are falling back and falling back. We have not enough music." I have to tell you that no nation or church can afford to severely economize in music.

Why should we rob the programmes of worldly gayety when we have so many appropriate songs and tunes composed in our own day, as well as that magnificent inheritance of church psalmody which has come down fragrant with the devotions of other generations—tunes no more worn out than when our greatgrandfathers climbed up on them from the church pew to glory? Dear old souls, how they used to sing! And in those days there were certain tunes married to certain hymns, and they have lived in peace a great while, these two old people, and we have no right to divorce them. Born as we have been amid this great wealth of church music, augmented by the compositions of artists in our day, we ought not to be tempted out of the sphere of Christian harmony and try to seek unconsecrated sounds. It is absurd for a millionaire to steal.

Many of you are illustrations of what a sacred song can do. Through it you were brought into the kingdom of Jesus Christ. You stood out against the warning and argument of the pulpit, but when, in the sweet words of Charles Wesley or John Newton or Toplady, the love of Jesus was sung to your soul, then you surrendered as an armed castle that could not be taken by a host lifts its window to listen to a harp's thrill.

There was a Scotch soldier dying in New Orleans, and a Scotch minister came in to give him the consolations of the gospel. The man turned over on his pillow and said, "Don't talk to me about religion." Then the minister began to sing a familiar hymn that was composed by David Dickenson, beginning with the words:

> Oh, mother dear, Jerusalem,
> When shall I come to thee?

He sang it to the tune of "Dundee," and everybody in Scotland knows that, and as he began to sing the dying soldier turned over on his pillow and said to the minister, "Where did you learn that?" "Why," replied the minister, "my mother taught me that." "So did mine," said the dying soldier, and the very foundation of his heart was upturned, and then and there he yielded himself to Christ. Oh, it has an irresistible power! Luther's sermons have been forgotten, but his "Judgment Hymn" sings on through the ages and will keep on singing until the blast of the archangel's trumpet shall bring about that very day which the hymn celebrates. I would to God that you would take these songs of salvation as messages from heaven, for just as certainly as the birds brought food to Elijah by the brook Cherith so these winged harmonies, God sent are flying to your soul with the bread of life. Open your mouth and take it, O hungry Elijah!

I have also noticed the power of sacred song to soothe perturbation. You may have come in here with a great many worriments and anxieties, yet perhaps in the singing of the first hymn you lost them all. You have read in the Bible of Saul, and how he was sad and angry and how the boy David came in and played the evil spirit out of him. A Spanish king was melancholy. The windows were all closed. He sat in the darkness. Nothing could bring him forth until Franeli came and discoursed music for three or four days to him. On the fourth day he looked up and wept and rejoiced, and the windows were thrown open and that which all the splendors of the court could not do the power of song accomplished. If you have anxieties and worriments, try this heavenly charm upon them. Do not sit down on the bank of the hymn, but plunge in, that the devil of care may be brought out of you.

It also arouses to action. Do you not know that a singing church is always a triumphant church? If a congregation is silent during the exercise, or partially silent, it is the silence of death. If when the hymn is given out you hear the faint hum of here and there a father and mother in Israel, while the vast majority are silent, that minister of Christ who is presiding needs to have a very strong constitution if he does not get the chills. He needs not only the grace of God, but nerves like whalebone. It is amazing how some people with voice enough to discharge all their duties in the world, when they come into the house of God have no voice to discharge this duty. I really believe that if the church of Christ could rise up and sing as it ought to sing, where we have 100 souls brought into the kingdom of Christ there would be 1000. How was it in olden time? Cajetan said, "Luther conquered us by his songs."

But I must now speak of some of the obstacles in the way of the advancement of this sacred music, and the first is that it has been impressed into the service of satan. I am far from believing that music ought always to be positively religious. Refined art has opened places where music has been secularized, and lawfully so. The drawing room, the concert, by the gratification of pure taste and the production of harmless amusement and the improvement of talent, have become very forces in the advancement of our civilization. Music has as much right to laugh in Surrey gardens as it has to pray in St. Paul's. In the kingdom of nature we have the glad fifing of the wind as well as the long meter psalm of the thunder. But, while all this is so, every observer has noticed that this art, which God intended for the improvement of the ear, and the voice, and the head, and the heart, has often been impressed into the service of error. Tartini, the musical composer, dreamed one night that satan snatched from his hand an instrument and played upon it something very sweet—a dream that has often been fulfilled in our day—the voice and the instruments that ought to have been devoted to Christ captured from the church and applied to the purposes of sin.

Another obstacle has been an inordinate fear of criticism. The vast majority of people singing in church never want anybody else to hear them sing. Everybody is waiting for somebody else to do his duty. If we all sang, then the inaccuracies that are evident when only a few sing would be drowned out. God asks you to do as well as you can, and then if you get the wrong pitch or keep wrong time He will forgive any deficiency of the ear and imperfection of the voice. Angels will not laugh if you should lose your place in the musical scale or come in at the close a bar behind. There are three schools of singing, I am told—the German school, the Italian school and the French school of singing. Now I would like to add a fourth school, and that is the school of Christ. The voice of a contrite, broken heart, although it may not be able to stand human criticism, makes better music to God's ear than the most artistic performance when the heart is wanting. God calls on the beasts, on the cattle, on the dragons, to praise Him, and we ought not to be behind the cattle and the dragons.

Music ought to rush from the audience like the water from a rock—clear, bright, sparkling. If all the other part of the church service is dull, do not have the music dull. With so many thrilling things to sing about, away with all drawling and stupidity, There is nothing makes me so nervous as to sit in a pulpit and look off on an audience with their eyes three-fourths closed and their lips aways shut, mumbling the praises of God. During my recent absence I preached to a large audience, and all the music they made together did not equal one skylark. People do not sleep at a coronation. Do not let us sleep when we come to a Saviour's crowning. In order to a proper discharge of this duty let us stand up, save as age or weakness or fatigue excuses us. Seated in an easy pew we cannot do this duty half so well as when, upright, we throw our whole body into it. Let our song be like an acclamation of victory. You have a right to sing. Do not surrender your prerogative.

We want to rouse all our families upon this subject. We want each family of our congregation to be a singing school. Childish petulance, obduracy and intractability would be soothed if we had more singing in the household, and then our little ones would be prepared for the great congregation on Sabbath day, their voices uniting with our voices in the praises of the Lord. After a shower there are scores of streams that come down the mountain side with voices rippling and silvery, pouring into one river and then rolling in united strength to the sea. So I would have all the families in our church send forth the voice of prayer and praise, pouring it into the great tide of public worship that rolls on and on to empty into the great, wide heart of God. Never can we have our church sing as it ought until our families sing as they ought.

There will be a great revolution on this subject in all churches. God will come down by his spirit and rouse up the old hymns and tunes that have not been more than half awake since the time of our grandfathers. The silent pews in the church will break forth into music, and when the conductor takes his place on the Sabbath day there will be a great host of voices rushing into the harmony. My Christian friends, if we have no taste for this service on earth what will we do in heaven, where they all sing and sing forever? I would that our singing to-day might be like the Saturday night rehearsal for the Sabbath morning in the skies, and we might begin now, by the strength and by the help of God, to discharge a duty which none of us has fully performed. And now what more appropriate thing can I do than to give out the doxology of the heavens, "Unto Him who hath loved us and washed us from our sins in His own blood, to Him be glory forever!"

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR OCTOBER 3.

Lesson Text: "Paul's Last Journey to Jerusalem," Acts xxi., 1-15—Golden Text: Acts xxi., 13—Commentary on the Lesson by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1-3. "And when it came to pass that we were parted from them we sailed unto Syria and landed at Tyre, for there the ship was to unlade her burden." This is a summary of these three verses, quoting from the R. V. He was hastening, if it were possible, to be at Jerusalem by the day of Pentecost (chapter xx., 16), but as they were dependent upon the possibility of finding a vessel about to sail in the direction in which they wished to journey, and upon favorable winds, it would not seem to us much like making haste.

4. "And finding disciples, we tarried there seven days, who said to Paul through the Spirit that he should not go up to Jerusalem." The Gospel had reached and been received by some in this city, and so the travelers and the residents were at once friends, for there is no bond like the blood of Christ. His redeemed ones are all citizens of heaven, but pilgrims, and strangers here (Phil. iii., 20, R. V.; I Pet. ii., 11). But here is a strange message to Paul which makes us think of chapter xvi., 6, 7, when the Spirit suffered him not to go into Asia or Bithynia. In that case he was obedient. Let us see how he acts now.

5. "And when we had accomplished those days we departed and went our way, * * * and we kneeled down on the shore and prayed." The Spirit had not said to stop at Tyre, nor to proceed no farther, so it was all right to move on. How touching this parting scene! Men, women and children accompany Paul and his companions out of the city, and all kneel on the shore in prayer. So in chapter xx., 36, before leaving the elders of Ephesus he kneeled down and prayed with them all.

6. "And when we had taken our leave one of another we took ship, and they returned home again." These believers at Tyre may have been part of the result of the visit of our Lord (Math. xv., 21-28), or perhaps through the preaching of those who were scattered at Stephen's death (Acts viii., 4). There is just one thing for disciples to be doing, whether at home or abroad, and that is to walk worthy of our calling and show ourselves approved unto God (I Thess. ii., 12; II Tim. ii., 15).

7. "And when we had finished our voyage from Tyre we came to Ptolamais and saluted the brethren and abode with them one day." Brief but blessed visits of men of God and foretastes of the eternal fellowship of the future. There would be but one topic of conversation, the kingdom of God and the things concerning the Lord Jesus Christ (Acts xxviii., 31), but one book, the Scriptures, and doubtless much prayer. The believers would be encouraged to be steadfast and to do all in their power to give the Gospel to others.

8. "We entered into the house of Phillip, the evangelist, which was one of the seven, and abode with him." Leaving Ptolemais, they came to Cæsarea, which seems to be Philip's home. The last we heard of him was preaching in the cities from Azotus to Cæsarea after he had led the treasurer of Queen Candace to Christ (Acts viii., 40). He is still known as a bearer of glad tidings and was doubtless continually at it. Why should not every believer be in some large sense an evangelist, an embassador for Christ?

9. "And the same man had four daughters, virgins, which did prophecy." Daughters as well as sons are included in the promise of the gift of the Spirit (Joel ii., 28; Acts ii., 17). In the Old Testament Miriam, Deborah and Huldah and in the New the women whom He sent from the sepulcher and Priscilla and others are notable examples of women whom He used as His messengers.

10, 11. "Thus said the Holy Ghost, so shall the Jews at Jerusalem bind the man that owneth this girdle and shall deliver him into the hands of the gentiles." Thus testified a prophet named Agabus, who came down from Judæa, and being with these disciples took Paul's girdle and significantly bound his own hands and feet with the same. Thus for the second time Paul is warned not to go up to Jerusalem, and it is the Holy Spirit who tells him not to go.

12. "And when we heard these things both we and they of that place besought him not to go up to Jerusalem." Now it is possible for a man to stand alone with God and be all right, and it is possible for a man to think he is standing with God and be standing with himself.

13. "Then Paul answered, What mean ye to weep and to break mine heart? for I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus." This is certainly a right attitude of soul for a believer, and the only right attitude—to be ready for life or death, prosperity or adversity, if only God is glorified thereby—but my perplexity here is to know what was the heartbreaking part of this affair to Paul. Was he so set upon getting to Jerusalem at this particular time that his heart would break if he did not accomplish it, or was he so set upon doing the will of God that his heart would break if he failed to do it? If the latter, then why not accept the voice of the Spirit at Tyre and Cæsarea and be satisfied to be subject to the Spirit in this matter? Is not perfect submission to the will of God the highest mission on earth? As one has said:

> Is not His will the wisest; is not His way the best?
> And in perfect acquiescence is there not perfect rest?

14. "And when he would not be persuaded we ceased, saying, The will of the Lord be done." Both Paul and Barnabas could not be right in the matter of John Mark (Acts xv., 37-41), and both parties cannot be right in this case, but the brethren yield to Paul and appeal to God. It is good to say, "Thy will be done," but it is better to do it without resistance. It is good to say, "It is the Lord; let Him do what seemeth Him good," but it is better to be wholly in His hand that He may unhindered do what seemeth Him good. The after developments and the years of waiting as a prisoner (Acts xxiv., 27), all seem to indicate that this going to Jerusalem at this time was of Paul and not of God.

15. "And after those days we took up our carriages [R. V., our baggage] and went up to Jerusalem." The Lord will neither fail nor forsake His people, even though they do not see His will clearly, provided they really want to honor Him, and Paul certainly wanted to magnify Christ, even unto dying for Him. See therefore the gracious visits and messages of the Lord to His servant in his sore troubles in Acts xxiii., 11; xxvii., 23-25. May we ever hear His blessed "Be of good cheer, fear not," and be able truthfully to say, "Whose I am and whom I serve." May our only aim be to please Him, never wanting to be at Jerusalem or elsewhere unless He wants us there.—Lesson Helper.

Italy's Vineyards.

The vineyards of Italy cover nearly 8,000,000 acres.

COUNTING SILVER DOLLARS.

Twenty-one Young Women Kept Busy For Several Weeks.

The count of money in the vaults of the United States Treasury at Washington is still in progress and will not be finished for several weeks. The unusually long time occupied in the count is due to the cautiousness of Treasurer Roberts. In all previous counts the money has been weighed in bags, there being 1000 silver dollars in each bag. Two tests would be applied to these bags, depending on whether the dollars were new or had been used. A bag of 1000 new and unused dollars weighs about fifty-eight pounds and fifteen ounces. A bag of badly used dollars weighs about fifty-eight pounds and nine or ten ounces, a difference of $6 or $7. Counting this way the count did not take so long, but Treasurer Roberts has insisted that in one of the vaults in which old silver dollars are stored each dollar shall be counted. This is now being done, and the tinkle of silver dollars is heard for many feet throughout the Treasury. Twenty-one young women have been assigned to this count. In the vault which held the new silver dollars the count was made in the regular way, and the gold in the vaults will be counted by weight.

BIG LOSS OF LIFE IN ITALY.

Hurricane and Floods Kill 100 and Injure as Many More.

A hurricane swept over Sava, Oria and Latiano, all in the Province of Lecce, Italy. Forty persons were killed, seventy were wounded, twenty houses were destroyed, and telegraphic communication with the scene of the disaster was cut off.

At Oria the railway depot was demolished and all the railway men engaged there were killed. Two chateaux and thirty houses were destroyed in a neighboring village, where twenty were killed and twenty-four injured.

At Mesagne fifteen were killed and five injured.

A special dispatch from Rome says that two villages near Brindisi have been flooded and that twenty persons have been drowned.

The floods, which were caused by recent heavy rains, wrecked every house in the two villages, injuring many people.

Great tracts of country have been devastated.

KILLED BY TIGERS.

A District in South China Panic-Stricken by Their Ravages.

Chinese advices say that much excitement prevails about Foo Chow over the killing of many natives at Kuliang by man-eating tigers, which have carried off and eaten many natives. Hundreds have fled to near-by cities for protection. They refuse to return and attend to their crops, saying that they will leave the country for good rather than fight tigers.

Expert hunters have killed some of the beasts, but more come down from the mountains. They first attacked cattle, and destroyed hundreds of them before many natives were killed.

The foreign settlement at Foo Chow has offered a reward of $50 for every full-grown tiger killed. Traps have been set, and tiger hunts on a great scale are now in progress. Several natives who were caught and torn by tigers and rescued by hunters are now in the Foo Chow hospitals.

1000 HORSES DEAD.

Strange Equine Malady Raging on Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Dr. A. W. Clement, Maryland's State Veterinarian, reports an alarming epidemic among horses on the eastern shore, which killed over one thousand.

Dr. Clement said: "The strange disease threatens to become general throughout the State. I made a post-mortem examination of a number of horses which died from the disease, and will make an official report as soon as possible. I cannot as yet give any definite opinion in regard to the disease, but I am almost certain it is caused by horses eating some poisonous vegetable matter."

A TORPEDO-BOAT GOES DOWN.

Duke Frederick William of Mecklenburg-Schwerin One of Those Drowned.

A Hamburg despatch says that Torpedo-boat No. 26 has been capsized and sunk, near the first lightship off Cuxhaven. Eight of her crew, including her commander, Duke Frederick William of Mecklenburg-Schwerin were drowned. The Duke was born in 1874, held the rank of Lieutenant in the German Navy, and was a brother of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

The mother of the Duke received the news of his death at Castle Rabensteinfeld, Schwerin. The whole town has been thrown into deep mourning. The church bells were tolled and the performance at the Court Theatre was abandoned.

EARTHQUAKE IN LIMA.

Two Shocks Crack Walls and Destroy Ceilings in Peru's Capital.

There have been two strong earthquake shocks at Lima, the capital of Peru. Great alarm was caused among the inhabitants, the majority of whom rushed out into the streets.

Many ceilings fell and walls were cracked during the subterranean disturbance.

The seismic vibrations moved from west to east. Mellendo, in the south, and Paita, in the north, were not affected, but in the region of the disturbance there were frequent landslides, interrupting traffic on the Croya Railway, while telegraphic communication was interfered with.

Otter Skins Becoming Scarce.

The hunting schooner Rattler has arrived at San Francisco from the Arctic, having secured twenty-six sea-otter skins and 193 fur-seals. Captain Neilson declares that otters are becoming scarce. He got one skin that is entirely white, the first one ever taken, according to the hunters. The conventional color of the sea-otter is black. Skins here and there dappled with silver have always commanded the highest price. This pure white skin, it is expected, will bring from $700 to $1000, the highest price on record.

Arroyo's Murder Premeditated.

Velasquez, ex-Inspector-General of Police, now in prison in the City of Mexico, has confessed that he ordered the killing of Arroyo, the assailant of President Diaz. His servant admits buying the knives with which the deed was committed. Velasquez says that the man was not tortured. The Judge has decided that Velasquez and Cabrera, the detective, are guilty, and he holds them for trial.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

33

MILK AND CREAM.			
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $ — a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:			
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans			23,288
Condensed milk, cans			168
Cream, cans			734
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras	$ —	@	$ 20
Firsts	18	@	19
Thirds to seconds	13	@	17
State—Thirds to firsts	13	@	19
State Dairy tubs, extras	17	@	18
Western Imitation Creamery	11½	@	14
Factory, fresh, firsts	—	@	12
Thirds to seconds	9	@	11
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, new, large	9	@	9⅛
Small	—	@	9½
Part skims, good to poor	4	@	5½
Full skims	3	@	3¼
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	18	@	19
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	19
Western—Choice	—	@	17½
Southern—Choice	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	1 40
Medium, choice	—	@	1 25
Pea, choice	—	@	1 15
Red kidney, choice	—	@	2 15
White kidney, choice	1 65	@	1 70
Yellow eye	1 50	@	1 60
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	1 55
Green peas, bags	77½	@	80
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, ₱ bbl	75	@	3 00
Watermelons, ₱ 100	4 00	@	24 00
Peaches, Md., ₱ carrier	75	@	1 75
Jersey, ₱ basket	20	@	1 00
Pears, Seckle, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	3 00
Bartlett, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	3 50
Plums, ₱ basket	8	@	25
Grapes, Del., ₱ case	50	@	90
Niagara, ₱ case	50	@	65
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	5 50
HOPS.			
State—1896, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	8
1896, prime	—	@	7
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice	9½	@	10
Good to prime	7½	@	8½
Old odds	2	@	3
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	12½
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	11
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	7½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	60
Geese, ₱ pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	10	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Broilers, Phila	10	@	16
Western, dry picked	9½	@	11½
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	11½	@	12
Long Island ducks	—	@	12
Geese, Eastern, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 00
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	77½	@	80
Clover mixed	50	@	55
Straw—Long rye	40	@	60
Short rye	—	@	—
Oat	—	@	—
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
L. I., in bulk	2 50	@	2 75
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 37	@	2 25
Cabbages, ₱ 100	3 00	@	4 50
Onions, white, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	3 50
Orange Co., red, ₱ bag	1 50	@	2 00
Green peas, W. N. Y., ₱ bag	75	@	1 25
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Tomatoes, ₱ box	50	@	90
String beans, L. I., ₱ bag	30	@	50
Squash, ₱ bbl	60	@	1 00
White	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	50	@	80
Corn, ₱ 100	75	@	1 25
Celery, ₱ doz	5	@	35
Cucumbers, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Cucumber pickles, ₱ 1000	1 00	@	3 00
Lima beans, Jersey, ₱ bag	60	@	1 25
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@	—
Carrots, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@	1 00
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Parsley, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@	1 00
Peppers, Jersey, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	5 25	@	5 50
Spring Patents	5 25	@	5 70
Wheat—No. 2 Hard	—	@	97½
No. 2 Red	—	@	98½
Corn—No. 2	—	@	35⅞
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	27¼
Track mixed	24½	@	26
Rye—Western	—	@	51½
Barley—Feeding	—	@	31½
Lard—City steam	4.85c	@	5.00c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8¾
Milch cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed	10½	@	12½
Country dressed	7	@	11
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	4 00	@	4 37½
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	5 50	@	6 00
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 40	@	4 75
Country dressed	—	@	—

SAW THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

Remarkable Career of a Man Just Buried in Ellsworth, Ohio.

James R. Greene was buried at Ellsworth, Ohio, a few days ago, with high Masonic honors, he being probably the oldest Mason in the State. He had lived for many years in Ellsworth and was nearly one hundred years old. Mr. Greene was born in 1798 at Bolton, England. When seven years old he went to live with an uncle, James Sherman, who was related to the Sherman family of which John Sherman, Secretary of State, is a member.

He lived with his uncle until he was sixteen years old, when he was pressed into the British service. He had his choice as to which service he preferred, military or naval, and he chose the latter. He was assigned as a midshipman on board the man-of-war Royal George, which in the year following was employed in transporting English soldiers for Wellington's army across the Channel from Southampton to Antwerp. He witnessed the battle of Waterloo. Through the influence of Sir William Summerfield, Governor of the British possessions in India, he obtained his discharge from the English Navy and went to work in a tannery in Southampton.

Mr. Greene came to America in 1821, and led a seafaring life for many years. In 1832 he married Ann Roach, an English woman, then living in Louisville. One son was born to the couple, and when the child was eighteen months old Mrs. Greene took him and went back to England. She never returned, and Mr. Greene never saw them again, although he visited England several times in the hope of finding them.

Discouraged Miners Turn Back.

Advices from Alaska state that many miners bound for the Klondike gold fields have turned back, owing to the prevalence of snow and ice.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa, as second-class matter.

MILL CREEK.

Our sick are all on the mend.

Rev. D. H. Campbell, of Mount Union, called on friends in the village recently.

Farmers are very busy getting their corn crop cut. Frost came somewhat early for fall work.

No. 1 school was closed several days on account of the death of Mr. Laird's father, Judge Laird.

Miss Linnie Stonebraker returned home after spending the summer with friends in New Jersey.

Mr. Laird, our teacher, had to change his boarding place several times on account of the fever. He is now located at Mr. Hearn's.

Foremen Himes and Trimble, with their men, were called out Monday evening and worked all night at the wreck near Petersburg.

Mrs. I. N. Foust and family are spending some time in York with relatives. Mrs. Foust intends leaving her two oldest daughters to attend school, where formerly she so successfully taught.

The persons who persist in building fish dams in the river may look for trouble, as the authorities are determined to stop this kind of stealing. Ignorance of the law will be no excuse.

The boys spoken of in last week's letter who ran away from Loysville orphans' school, were taken by constable Tate to Huntingdon, where they were met by an officer from the school who took them back. They were tired and glad to return.

Abram Westbrook had a quantity of red clay taken from the bank on his farm and a test made in Philadelphia indicates that it is valuable as a mineral paint. Several years ago this bank was partly opened, and there are buildings in this vicinity painted with paint made of the clay that still holds color, showing that the material has lasting qualities for outside work. It is to be hoped we may see a paint industry established here in the near future.

THREE SPRINGS.

Peter L. Posten, of Smith valley, visited Mrs. T. A. Weight, last Saturday.

Mrs. Calvin Noble, of near Orbisonia, visited her son, Lewis G. Noble, in this place, the past week.

J. M. Cutshall, Esq., and wife, of Springfield township, were guests of Allen Cutshall last Sunday.

Simon Locke and wife, of Lock's valley, visited their daughter, Mrs. P. B. Cutshall, during the past week.

H. C. Weight and Dr. J. C. Stever, both of this place, made a business trip to the county capital the past week.

A number of friends from this place and vicinity attended the funeral of John Latherow, sr. at Mount Union last Sunday.

The special election held in this place on the 21st inst., resulted in a victory for water, the vote being 31 for and 10 against.

The remains of H. R. Shearer, of Robertsdale, were interred in the cemetery at Shade Gap on last Monday, Mr. Shearer has served the East Broad Top coal company as book-keeper for the past twenty years and was a competent and trustworthy man.

Dr. W. West and wife have rented the Union Hall of this place, where they will give an entertainment each evening during the present week. Dr. West's object is to introduce the So-Wan-Go Indian preparations that are carefully prepared from roots, herbs and barks, and specially adapted to cure the ills of mankind. His medicines have been highly recommended by persons who have been using them, and we have no doubt that he will have a good and lucrative practice while in this place.

Gen. Chas. Albright Post, No. 483, G. A. R., of this place, held their annual picnic in Ashman's grove, on last Saturday. Notwithstanding the coolness of the morning the crowd gathered early and by ten o'clock fully one thousand people were gathered in the grove. At 10.30 the assemblage was called to order by C. C. Kerling and after a few preliminary remarks, Dr. A. J. Hamilton, of Cassville, was introduced and made an excellent address to the G. A. R. and others, after which they adjourned until 1.30 P. M. At the above stated time the programme was again taken up. Rev. —— from Petersburg, was introduced and did justice to the occasion. Rev. J. C. Young was then introduced and gave a rehearsel of the valued service rendered by the veterans in the sixties and warned them of the evils that confront them daily and advocated a more stringent immigration law. Addresses were also made by George Schmittle, Jesse Diggins and others. A game of base ball was called at 2 o'clock between the Newberg and Saltillo nines. The game resulted in a score of 13 to 6 in favor of Saltillo. Music was furnished for the occasion by the Orbisonia and Mt. Carmel drum corps.

TROUGH CREEK.

It is about time that the cider barrel which was left at Wright's press last fall partly filled with cider would take the second growth.

Our supervisor, Mr. Roland, is doing a good thing by using tile for culverts. It costs less than plank and if properly put in will answer a better purpose in every way. And when the last of it is taken into consideration it is beyond computation.

There is a great deal of corn to cut yet and the greater part of it is bitten dead. People differ as to the effect of frost on fodder, some claiming that stock will eat the frosted fodder cleaner than it not frosted. We would prefer it cut without frost.

It makes us feel sad when we have called attention to things that we feel to have been a duty, to learn that we have been censured for meddling with what we had no business. But the consolation of having done what we felt to be a duty about evens up with the sadness. When a reader of our items and fellow-citizen says to us, as did one last week, that our reference to the wild carrot caused him to think of an adjoining neighbor having carrot on his farm he went straightway along the line to see if any had gotten over when he found that the pesterous weed was scattered along a gulley through his field, and that it took him nearly a day to pull it up and burn it. The gladness that I felt put the duty side far ahead. This neighbor had lived on and farmed a farm that was polluted with the carrot and he said that he would not have a good farm polluted with it for a thousand dollars.

CASSVILLE.

Russell Hyssong and wife are in Altoona attending the U. B. conference.

Mrs. Adams, of Newport, has been visiting her many friends on this charge.

Mrs. M. E. Henderson and daughter expect to return to the city this week for the winter.

Mrs. Stine, who has been very ill for some time, is slightly better, but still suffers intensely.

James Green has sold a great quantity of large, delicious peaches of the yellow and white varieties.

Miss Louisa Noble is visiting friends in Huntingdon. She expects to visit friends in the west next month.

W. Mitchell Hamilton, son of Dr. Hamilton, is a student at Carlisle, having passed a very creditable examination.

Rev. Metler is spending some time here among friends before leaving for his home in New Jersey. He has made many warm friends during his short stay with us.

Wilbur and Mary Heaton are both about again after their severe illness. They received a great many presents, fruits, chicken, game and other delicacies for which they return thanks to the kind friends who brought them.

LATTA GROVE.

Farmers are busy cutting corn, which was damaged somewhat by the late frosts.

M. E. Dell, accompanied by some other parties, cut a bee tree last week, from which they secured one hundred pounds of honey.

Rev. Jesse Smith will preach in the U. B. church at this place on Sunday next, October 3d, at 3 P. M. Sunday school at 2 P. M.

JUSTICES' APPEALS.

The Appellant Must Make Affidavit of Proper Intentions.

The last legislature passed an act which is of vital importance to everyone who appeals a case from the decision of a justice of the peace. This law provides that no appeal shall be entertained unless the appellant makes affidavit that he verily believes injustice has been done. Some justices have not made themselves familiar with the new law, and it they had entertained any appeals, no matter how just, the ends of justice would be defeated it the opposing counsel went into court and asked to have it stricken off. The law reads as follows:

"That from and after the first day of July, 1897, no appeal shall be entertained from the judgment of a justice of the peace or alderman unless the appellant or his attorney or agent shall make affidavit that the appeal is not for delay, but because he verily believes that injustice has been done.

Rails for Wagon Roads.

In accordance with the desire of the secretary of agriculture to promote more extended experiments in the use of steel trackways on wagon roads, the office of road inquiry has made arrangements with the Cambria Iron works, of Johnstown for rolling special rails for this purpose, these arrangements to go into effect as soon as definite orders from responsible parties amounting to one mile of track are received.

The directors of road inquiry and the engineers of the iron company, after much discussion, have agreed upon a plan of track which promises to meet all requirements. It uses no wood in construction and no cross ties for support, but consists of a simple inverted trough or channel of steel for each wheel, with slightly raised bed on the inside to guide the wheels, each channel resting in a bed of gravel and the two tied together occasionally to keep from spreading.

If you have ever seen a little child in a paroxysm of whooping cough, or if you have been annoyed by a constant tickling in the throat, you can appreciate the value of One Minute Cough cure, which gives quick relief.

Fruit Trees.

A word to those who contemplate planting fruit trees next spring. I buy my trees from a long established firm, and from the best information I can get, as reliable as there is in the state of New York. Here are my prices: Apple and peach trees, 8 cents each; plums, pears and cherries, 12½ cents each; other stock in proportion. If you want to be talked into paying from 3 to 5 times these prices by slick tongued strangers go ahead. I expect to call on you in good time. A. W. WRIGHT.

Coltax, Pa., Sept. 29, '97. 3t.

Running sores, indolent ulcers and similar troubles, even though of many years' standing, may be cured by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It soothes, strengthen and heals. It is the great pile cure. A.B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

"My boy came home from school one day with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Meyer Bros.' Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound, and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The nomination papers of William R. Thompson, of Pittsburg, as independent republican candidate for state treasurer were filed yesterday at the state department. Mr. Tnompson was nominated at a town meeting in Pittsburg, and his papers contained the requisite number of signatures to enable him to secure a place on the ballot.

The "Bicyclist's Best Friend" is a familiar name for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, always ready for emergencies. While a specific for piles, it also instantly relieves and cures cuts, bruises, salt rheum, eczema and all affections of the skin. It never fails.

The Mapleton rifle team made the following score in their contest last Saturday afternoon:

Palmer	—	Lamberson	—
Swope	112	Neice	120
G Wharton	123	W Wharton	—
Wood,	—		

To heal the broken and diseased tissues, to soothe the irritated surfaces, to instantly relieve and to permanently cure is the mission of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve.

Wm. Reed & Sons.

Coats and Capes.

The entire Fall line is now in and it is well worthy of your attention. Never have we given such care to the selection of these lines, both as to style and price. We invite a careful examination of this stock. You will find here all the correct things in Capes, Jackets, Children's Coats, long and short. The new Russian Blause is an effective novelty,

In a few days we will have a representative of the

Largest Cloak House in America, and in the World,

with his entire line at the store. This will be a rare opportunity to all to see the choicest of garments made, and you can select any garment you want and it will be made for you. Every one is urged to come to the store to see this display, whether intending to purchase a coat or not.

On the same day we will make a formal opening of our Fall Stock, although the entire line is now in. Due announcement of the date of display will be given in these columns.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Our New Fall Styles in Neckwear

are neat and handsome. We have almost endless assortments in PUFFS, TECKS, IMPERIALS, BROAD BOWS, and STRING TIES, in rich shades and unique patterns, in all the latest and newest materials.

Our new arrivals in Hats and Caps for Fall and Winter wear are worthy of your immediate inspection. We have accepted the agency for the

Celebrated Guyer Hat.

There are none better and few as good. Money refunded for any purchase not satisfactory.

HUGO MAYER'S
Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,
Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

BETTER AVOID IT.

If clothing is offered you, and the price sounds reasonable and yet the quality isn't there, better pass it by. It's a waste of money to invest in such; it's the most unsatisfactory kind of purchasing. The satisfactory kind of purchasing is what we encourage; no other plan satisfies us. The quality must be there, the value must be there, the style must be there. Perfect satisfaction goes with clothing that is the best for quality. THERE'S NO OTHER RIGHT WAY. Ours is a store in which quality is the first consideration, followed by prices the most reasonable.

SATISFACTORY VALUES.

Good things for the price, values with the right ring to them. Men's box coat Macintoches, double dexture, seams sewed, stripped and cemented, wool tricot, in good colors, neat plaid linings—each $4.00. Better at and up to $7.00. Club Bags, fine selected stock. Traveling bags, roomy—each $1.00. Telescope cases, heavy canvass, 50 cents for a sixteen inch. Shawl straps, 3 feet long, leather handles. Good trunks, 30 inches, well protected, stout and strong, each 25c. Men's Crush Fur Hats, black and colors, fine quality, each 50 cents and up. Men's Brighton cloth Caps, finest kersey, each 25c. Men's silk Umbrellas, paragon frame, tight roll, each $2.00.

NEW FALL SUITS.

The newest, freshest, best. Correct ideas from the leading houses now ready for you. Clothing value in every suit—every price a winning one. Prices are aggressive—we must lead the clothing selling—$4 50 buys a suit "made on honor"—lined right, finished right, choice materials. $6,50 buys a suit that you would think reasonable at $8.00. It's so handsomely made and trimmed, of such popular colorings, it makes it a value of more than usual interest. Perfectly constructed suit, irreproachable in every way, on the collar the trademark of the foremost makers of clothing—back of it's their guarantee—choicest materials, in value from $9 to $15 now ready for you.

Ready for you—our full and complete autumn stock. We want to make it a pleasant and profitable autumn for you—we are anxious that every item offered you should give the fullest satisfaction—OUR STORE MUST MERIT YOUR TRADE. With a stock fully re-enforced, with prices that are the most reasonable, with qualities that are the best—upon this basis we solicit your patronage.

Given Away A Map of Alaska and the Klondyke Region with every purchase.

Cor. 6th and W'hington Sts. **O. L. STEWART** HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

OLD IRON WANTED.—Persons having old iron or metal can dispose of the same at a fair price by bringing it to G. D. WOOD, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

TO TIE HAULERS.—All persons claiming any of the docked ties in the upper yard at Mapleton will please pile them or take them away within 30 days from this date. H. H. SWOPE.
September 8, 1897.

LOST!—Between Still House hollow and the Empire sand works a pair of spectacles—steel frame. Finder will confer a favor by leaving them at this office.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sept. 29, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Friday, October 22, has been named by the superintendent of public instruction as autumn Arbor Day.

—Mrs. Alfred Brumbaugh spent a portion of last week with her daughter, Mrs. S. W. Craig, in Huntingdon.

—Rev. S. D. Wilson and family, of Bellwood, are enjoying the hospitality of W. T. Boring's family in Union township.

—William Parker, of Juniata, stopped off Sunday on his way home from Philadelphia to visit parents and friends in this place.

—Miss Maggie Wike, of Huntingdon, who was painfully burned a few days ago by her clothing catching fire, is recovering from her injuries.

—George G. Hutchinson, who had been relieved from duty in the Dairy and Food commissioners' department by Governor Hastings, has been re-instated.

—Mrs. Elsie McLaughlin and her sister, Miss Emma Rosensteel, of Huntington, West Virginia, spent a portion of last week among friends and relatives in this place.

—Alfred Lamberson and daughter, Mrs. Grace Corbin, and Lorain Wagner, of Mapleton, and P. L. Posten, of Smith valley, attended the G. A. R. picnic at Three Springs last Saturday.

—The Fish Commission, which was left without any funds through the carelessness of the last legislature, is going to carry on its useful work to the state through the aid of private citizens.

—John Latherow, sr., of Shirleysburg, died Friday morning at 2 o'clock. He was a member of the M. E. church nearly all his life. He was aged 68 years and is survived by seven children.

—A story appeared in a number of papers recently regarding the turning into stone of a blasphemous farmer in Venango county. The mayor of Oil City says the story is all a myth and not a particle of truth in it.

—Elijah McVey, of Newton Hamilton, was arrested last week for hunting squirrels out of season. At a hearing before 'Squire J. T. Roop, the defendant was convicted and fined $10 and costs, he having killed but one squirrel.

—The Hopewell *Telephone* says: Some heartless miscreant killed four valuable cows belonging to Mr. Lewis Piper, of near Cypher station, last week by placing strychnine in their feed. The wretch also tried to destroy by fire Mr. Piper's buckwheat.

—Wednesday evening of last week at the residence of the bride's parents in this place, William G. McConaughey and Miss Viola B. Wise were united in holy matrimony by Rev. R. S. Woodward. The ITEM extends congratulations and best wishes to the young couple.

—Michael Walker, a brakeman on the H. & B. T. R. R., received some painful external injuries and lost two front teeth on Monday, 20th inst., caused by the brake stem breaking while he was applying a brake. His injuries are not of a serious nature and he will be able to return to his duties in a few days. His escape from serious injury was almost miraculous.

—The Perry county commissioners have let the contract for the erection of a monument to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of Perry county, to Edward Gallaher, of Philadelphia, representing the Pennsylvania Construction Co., for $9,000. The monument is to be 46 feet high, of granite, surmounted by the figure of a soldier in full uniform, of heroic size, in granite.

—Congressman Mahon has recommended the following postmasters for this county: John McCahan, Birmingham; Silas Cutshall, Broad Top; W. D. Moore, Neff's Mills; Grant Piper, Petersburg; S. C. Montgomery, Shade Gap; J. A. Montgomery, Shade Valley; John Dorman, Shy Beaver; E. E. Enyeart, Spruce Creek; J. A. Stevens, Three Springs; W. H. Harris, Shirleysburg.

—The Huntingdon and Bedford County Game Protective association has been organized at this place, the object of which, as the name implies, is to punish all violaters of the recent game law, which prohibits the killing of any game before October 15 and after December 14. The hearty co-operation of all good citizens should be given the association against illegal hunting.—Saxton *Herald.*

—Ira Closson, aged 23 years, an engineer employed by Drake & Strattan at Benscreek, suffered the amputation of his left leg below the knee at the Altoona hospital Monday evening. The young man was injured at Benscreek about 4 o'clock. He had boarded a moving train of cars and was endeavoring to apply the brake on one car, when his foot slipped and he fell under the wheels.

—Fearing punishment as a consequence of taking a bicycle that did not belong to him, 15-year-old Charles Richards, of Chambersburg, shot himself above the heart and is not expected to live. On Monday of last week the lad hired a bicycle and left the city. He was located at Upton with his aunt. The boy's brother wrote to him that he should return at once if he would escape punishment for stealing the bicycle. The boy brooded over this notice.

—Governor Hastings has appointed William W. Porter, a prominent Philadelphia lawyer, a descendant of the distinguished Huntingdon county family of Porters, to succeed Judge Willard on the Superior Court bench. He is the only son of the late William A. Porter, of the Supreme Court, and was born May 5, 1856. He is not only an able lawyer but a man of benevolent impulses, being actively connected with a number of humane and charitable institutions.

SHOCKED BY A LIVE WIRE.

J. B. Montgomery Knocked Senseless--He Was Rescued by Officer Moore.

James B. Montgomery, of 1018 Fifth avenue, a brakeman employed on the middle division, had a narrow escape from death by electrocution on Ninth street between Eighth and Ninth avenue about 5 o'clock last Thursday evening.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, an electric wire at the above place, became crossed with another, and burned off. One end of the wire being down over the sidewalk, looking harmless enough. Day Policeman Moore noticed the casualty, and notified the proper people that the wire had burned off. He afterward kept a close eye on the wire, and warned many people that it was dangerous.

Mr. Montgomery was going to work at the time of the accident. He passed along the sidewalk with his lunch bucket, failing to notice the wire until he ran against it. Instantly the powerful charge of electricity, estimated at many hundreds of vaults, passed through him, knocking him senseless on the sidewalk. A crowd quickly gathered around the prostrate man, but no one had the courage to release his hand from the death-dealing wire. Officer Moore finally arrived, and with more humanity than prudence, he knocked the wire away with his club and drew Mr. Montgomery from its dangerous contact.

The injured man was carried in an unconscious condition to the office of Dr. Olin K. McGarrah, 813 Eighth avenue, where, after five minutes' work on the part of the physician, he was resuscitated. It was found that gashes one and one-half inches long and half an inch deep had been burned in the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, where the unfortunate man clutched the wire. These injuries were dressed, after which Mr. Montgomery was able to walk to his home.—Altoona *Tribune.*

BIG FREIGHT WRECK.

Twenty-Seven Cars Smashed Up at Barree. A Cow on the Track the Cause.

An east bound freight train, which struck a cow near Barree about 6 o'clock Monday evening, was completely wrecked, twenty-seven cars being broken up and a large quantity of merchandise destroyed.

The four tracks were torn up for a considerable distance and traffic on the middle division was temporarily suspended. The entire force of wrecking crews was called out. Many of the cars were telescoped, while others, with their contents, were thrown down the embankment into the Juniata river. The train crews escaped injury.

Chicago limited express and fast line were delayed respectively, four and three hours by the accident.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

RECENT DEATHS.

Peter N. Marks.

Peter N. Marks, one of Altoona's oldest and most respected citizens, passed away at his home, 1017 Lexington avenue, at noon last Wednesday. He had been in ill health for several years, but recently cancer of the stomach developed and for the past five weeks he had been confined to his bed. He died in the full hope of a glorious resurrection, with the words "peace, sweet peace," on his lips.

The deceased was born at Spruce Creek, this county, August 28, 1826, and was therefore a little more than 71 years of age. In his early manhood he learned the carpenter trade, and thirty-seven years ago he went to Altoona, where he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad company. Later he entered the business of carpenter and builder on his own account, which he continued until the time of his death.

Mr. Marks was married in January, 1852, to Miss Mary Catharine Clabaugh who preceded him to the grave twenty-five years ago. Ten children born to this union survive, as follows: Harry D., of Denver, Col.; Mrs. D. L. Seibert, of Pitcairn, Pa.; Mrs. D. K. Howe, Mrs. E. D. Steele, Mrs. J. D. H. Myers, Edward C., John W., Annie C., Ada Kate and Florence, the latter all of Altoona. Mr. Marks was the last of his family.

The deceased had been a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church during the past thirty-three years and was always active and prominent in church work. He took a keen interest in national and local politics and was recognized as a leader in the republican ranks of his district. He held the office of city assessor for several terms and was at the time of his death assessor-at-large.

Henry R. Shearer.

Henry R. Shearer, of Robertsdale, died at the boarding house of Mrs. Withers, in Huntingdon, on Friday morning of last week, of cancer of the stomach, aged about 67 years. For the following particulars we are indebted to the *Local News:*

"Deceased was born near Chambersburg, and was engaged in early life as a school teacher; afterwards as a contractor for carrying U. S. mail with through line coaches from Chambersburg to Mount Union. For a number of years he kept store at Shade Gap, and quit twenty-two years ago to accept the position of clerk for the Rockhill Iron & Coal company at Robertsdale, which he faithfully and acceptably filled since that time.

"Mr. Shearer was elder of the Robertsdale Presbyterian church since its erection in 1880, and was an honest citizen of the borough. He was school director of Carbon township for a number of years, and auditor at the time of his death. He was a Republican in politics, and a candidate at one time for Register and Recorder. He was married to Dorothy Kuhn, of Canoe valley, Blair county, who survives him with the following children: S. Jennie, A. Jose, Elizabeth R., Laura D. and Harry G."

Robert A. Laird

Died suddenly of heart disease at his residence in Porter township Thursday night at 10 o'clock. He had been in Huntingdon last week attending to his duties as associate judge, apparently in his usual health, and his sudden death was a surprise and shock to his friends.

Mr. Laird was born in Porter township, March 28, 1826, on the homestead where he died. He received a common school education, and was engaged at farming all his life. He was one of the foremost men in Porter township and served in various township offices and was a United States gauger and storekeeper a number of years. He was an active Republican and was engaged in a number of lively campaigns in the interest of his friends. He was elected asssociate judge in November, 1895, for the term of five years, and faithfully discharged his duties.

Deceased had been a member of the Presbyterian church at Alexandria for 55 years, and served as a trustee. He was married December 23, 1852, and is survived by his wife and seven children: Calvin, of McConnellstown; Howard, of Petersburg; Alfred, of Homestead; Edward W., of Harrisburg; Mary E., Emma, and Alice Bertha.

Daniel Bollinger,

A native of Black Log valley, died at his home in Shirley township on the 15th inst., of apoplexy, at the age of 76 years, 4 months and 9 days. Mr. Bollinger was an industrious, honest citizen and had been a member of the U. B. church for more than forty years. He was twice married, his first wife having died in 1852. He is survived by two children by the first marriage and five by his second marriage. His remains were interred at Nebo cemetery near Mount Union.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

Ed Rupert While Chopping Wood Cuts His Left Eye.

A sad accident befell Ed. Rupert, book keeper of the First National bank, last evening. He was camping with a number of friends at the mouth of Raystown branch, and while cutting a slab with an ax, a piece of the slab flew up and struck his left eye, cutting open the left eyeball. It is feared he has lost the sight. He came home and at the advice of his physician left last evening for Philadelphia, where he will enjoy the service of a skilltul eye specialist. Ed's numerous friends sympatize with him in his misfortune.—*Local News* of Sept 22.

Some County Statistics.

From the annual report of the County Commissioners to the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the following statistics concerning Huntingdon county will be of interest to our readers:

Number of taxables	11,829
" " acres cleared	238,533
" " " timber land	238,448
Value of all real estate	$6,415,436
Real estate exempt	$1,584,105
Number of horses	6,174
Value of same	$151,922
Number of cattle	5,816
Value of same	$84,222
Salaries, trades and professions	$285,599
Property taxable for county purposes	$5,342,989
County tax, rate 14 mills	$74,801.70
Amount of money at interest	$1,614,279
Value of stages and hacks	$1,175
Aggregate value of property, subject to State tax at 4 mills	$1,615,454.00
Amount of State tax	$6,461.73
Debt of county	$86,053.50
Road tax collected	$47,934.36
School tax collected	$44,361.48
Taxes collected for all purposes	$170,730.59
Taxes collected on perosnal property	$3,112.18
Taxes collected on occupations	$4,065.43

The above figures were collected from the last annual report. The rate for this year is 12 mills, instead of 14.

U. B. Conference Appointments.

Following are the appointments of the Altoona district:

ALTOONA DISTRICT—Presiding Elder, T. P. Orner.

Altoona—
First Church—W. W. Williamson.
Second Church—S. S. Hough.
Bellefonte—A. Rhen.
Bellwood—C. C. Miller.
Bigler—O. T. Stewart.
Clearfield—W. H. Mingle.
East Salem—W. Cramer.
East Freedom—George Noden.
Huntingdon—R. S. Woodward.
Hustontown—J. F. Talhelm.
Juniata—W. A. Jackson.
Liverpool—C. C. Bingham.
Millheim—To be supplied.
New Paris—W. R. Dillen.
Orbisonia—B. L. Fasick.
Philipsburg—E. B. Somers.
Port Matilda—A. W. Maxwell.
Shade Gap—E. H. Grumbling.
Stormstown—W. H. Mattern.
South Williamsport—C. W. Myers.
Three Springs—R. L. Erhard.
Tyrone—W. W. Rymer.
Runville—J. F. Kelly.
West Decatur—G. A. Sparks.
George A. Funkhouser—Professor United Brethren Seminary.
W. R. Funk—Publishing Agent.
W. J. Zuck—Professor Otterbein University.
H. F. Shupe—Editor Watchword.
J. P. King—Missionary to Africa.
E. N. Horneshell—Principal of Shenandoah Institute.

Small precautions often prevent great mistakes. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are very small pills in size, but are most effective in preventing the most serious forms of liver and stomach troubles. They cure constipation and headache and regulate the bowels. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

There's Only One "Best Place"

In every city to buy Bread, Cakes, Candies, Oysters, Ice Cream and Lunch. That place is

FISHER'S,
417 Penn St.,

People who buy at his place have known this all along. People who buy elsewhere find it out after one purchase.

Huntingdon, Pa.

A Complete Line of

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Glassware,
Queensware,
Wood and Willow-ware,
Groceries,
Notions,
Flour and Feed,
Salt,
Boots and Shoes,
and everything usually found in a first-class GENERAL STORE can be found at the old stand of

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness. THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Children's Column

An Ingenious Little Old Mar

A little old man of the sea
Went out in a boat for a sail,
The water came in
Almost up to his chin
And he had nothing with which to bail.

But this little old man of the sea
Just drew out his jack-knife so stout,
And a hole with its blade
In the centre he made
So that all of the water ran out.
—John Bennett in St. Nicholas.

Great War-Cloak of Feathers.

The great war-cloak of Kamehameha I was the work of years; during the reigns of eight preceding monarchs it grew beneath the hands of cunning craftsmen, until in all its fair proportions it became the property of Kamehameha the Powerful, the outward badge of the sovereignty which claimed sway over all the surrounding islands.

This cloak, made entirely of yellow feathers, is four feet in length and nearly twelve around the bottom—about the same size as the one in the National museum, although this last is a trifle more than half composed of red feathers from a more plebian bird which science has aptly named vestiaria coccinea, or "clothed in scarlet." The cloak was once the property of the powerful chief Kekuaskalami, who forfeited it, together with his life, in a rebellion having for its purpose the restoration of the ancient religion of Hawaii. It next came into the hands of Kamehameha III, by whom it was presented to Commodore J. H. Aulick, and finally it was deposited in the National museum by the commodore's grandson. Mr. R. O. Aulick.—St. Nicholas.

The Crane.

The common crane flies at so great a height that, although his hoarse cry is audible, the bird itself is far out of the reach of sight. It generally feeds on snails, frogs and worms, but is not by any means averse to newly sown grain. The nest is made among reeds and rushes, and contains two bluish green eggs, marked with brown. The length of the bird is nearly four feet.

The Demoiselle crane is chiefly remarkable for the considerable idea that it appears to have respecting the beauty of its own person. Its deportment is very singular, and at times even ludicrous. Whenever it takes it into its head to be ridiculous, it does so most effectually, and affectedly also. It moves about with a consequential air, hanging its head first on one side and then on the other. It then will run some twenty or thirty yards, treading only on the tips of its toes, as if it wore white satin shoes, and were trying to pick its way over a very dirty road. Then it will have a little dance all to itself, and suddenly stand still again quite grave and composed, as if it had been doing nothing at all. From these habits, cynical naturalists have named it the Demoiselle.

It is rather a tall bird, being three and four feet in height.—Detroit Free Press.

Barry, the St. Bernard.

The hospitality and untiring humanity of the monks of the convent of St. Bernard have long been famous, and the fidelity and sagacity of their well known breed of dogs, kept by them to assist them in their labors, have long been equally celebrated.

The most noted of all the dogs that have lived and striven and died in the service of the monks was named Barry. This faithful creature served the hospital for the period of twelve years, and during that time he saved the lives of no less than forty persons. His zeal was unconquerable. It was his custom, after a heavy fall of snow, to set out by himself in search of lost travelers. He would run along, barking at the top of his lungs, until he was entirely out of breath, when he would often fall over in the snow from sheer exhaustion.

No place was too perilous for him to venture into, and when he found, as he sometimes did, that his own strength was insufficient to draw from the snow a traveler benumbed by the cold, he would immediately hurry off to the hospital to fetch the monks.

One day Barry found a child frozen apparently to death between the bridge of Dronaz and the ice-house of Balsora. He began at once to lick him, and having succeeded by this means in restoring animation, he induced the child to tie himself to his body. In this way he managed to carry the poor little wretch to the hospital.

When he became too old to get about, the prior of the convent, by way of reward, pensioned him at Berney, and after his death his skin was stuffed and placed in the museum of that town, where it is still preserved.

The little flask in which he carried brandy for the relief of travelers whom he found exhausted in the snow on the mountains is still suspended from his neck.—Harper's Round Table.

Carriers on the Congo.

From the journals of the late E. J. Glave, who died after crossing Africa to investigate the slave trade for The Century, a final paper has been prepared for that magazine entitled "Cruelty in the Congo Free State." Mr. Glave says:

Today I saw the dead body of a carrier lying on the trail. There could have been no mistake about his being a sick man; he was nothing but skin and bones. These posts ought to give some care to the porters; the heartless disregard for life is abominable. Two days ago a native applied to me for medicine and food, he was ill and starving. The same day I met a poor liberated slave, emaciated, with nothing to eat. I gave him food, but could not understand his language, as he was a poor wretch stolen from a far-away home. Native life is considered of no value by the Belgians. No wonder the state is hated. Carrying is pushed to such an extent that it is killing the people. They are on the road the whole time, without rest to enable them to recuperate and get strong after each trip. Often the mission stations are applied to for succor, but, as a rule, when the carriers present themselves they are thoroughly overcome by the exertion of carrying a load while ill, and they generally die. Formerly the state sent out its soldiers to tie up the women when the people refused to come in as carriers. This has now been stopped. Soon the railway will be finished as far as Lufu; this will relieve the transport considerably, if the service from Lukunga to Lufu can be arranged as regards pay with the natives. The Belgians often ask what will the Bakongo people do when the railway is finished. What did they do before the white men came to rule them? Did they die of hunger, and lie unburied on the road?

Kings Among Elephants.

It was our good fortune to be present at an important meeting of the "Keddah" at Chila, on the banks of the Ganges, where the Nepalese government had sent down their magnificent troop of tame elephants, for the chase of the wild ones. They were about one hundred and fifty in number—magnificent, noble creatures.

The two finest among them were the "kings" of the troop, and were called "Bijli Prasad" and "Narain Gaj Prasad." Bijli Prasad, which means "Lord of Lightning," was such a grand fellow! The width of his brows was so great that he could not put his head through our half-door; and he knows to the smallest point what a mighty creature he is.

He and his companion, Narain Gaj Prasad, which means "The Peerless Lord," are provided with two slave-elephants and the only duty of the latter is to fetch and provide fodder for Bijli and Narain Gaj. They do their duty right well. At early dawn their mahouts, or drivers, drive them into their jungles and they work like real slaves. They collect the sweet sugar-canes, tearing them up by the roots, the young succulent grasses and tender leaves, and heap them up in masses which weigh about three hundred pounds each. These loads are put on their backs, and thrice a day they gladly carry in their burdens and lay them at the feet of their lords.

We went out by moonlight to see the latter fed, and any child would enjoy the strange sight. First of all the mahout makes a great big camp-fire of twigs and brushwood, and on it he places a large flat iron dish, supported on two bricks. Then he takes wheat flour and kneads it with water into great round flat cakes about an inch thick and twice the circumference of a soup-plate. These cakes he bakes on the iron dish.

We were anxious to taste them, and we found them very good. We punched out with our fingers all the nice brown spots, and ate them, piping hot. And to make up to Bijli and Narain for taking part of their supper, we had prepared a treat, of which they are particularly fond. From the bazaar we had brought great balls of sugar-cane juice boiled down and made solid, called "goor" in that country. Each ball was twice the size of a tennis ball, and in each wheat-cake or "chapati" we rolled a lump of this molasses. You should have seen how the big beasts enjoyed their feed—how their great trunks rested down on our shoulders, always upturned for the forthcoming delicacy.—Marie A. Millie, in St. Nicholas.

Old Suspension Bridge.

A chain bridge over the Merrimac river at Amesbury, Mass., is said to be the oldest suspension bridge in the United States. It was built in 1792.

GIGANTIC MUSKMELONS.

CANADIAN GIANTS THAT WEIGH FROM 16 TO 30 POUNDS.

They Cost from $2.50 to $3 Apiece—Cultivated With Infinite Care and Watchfulness—Protected from Rain by Glass Cases—Hints to American Fruit Growers.

If Yankees were not in such a heart-disease hurry all the time they might have muskmelons weighing anywhere from sixteen to twenty-four pounds for breakfast every morning, just as Canadians and Frenchmen do. As it is, they may have them if they hurry fast enough and long enough to pay $2.50 apiece for them.

That is the price the Canuck melon growers demand and obtain for the brand of melon they ship over the border every summer.

It is not in every little grocery store or on every fruit stand that you will find the Canadian muskmelon giant being exposed to the gaze of the rabble. By going to a certain few of the exclusive uptown hotels or restaurants and paying $3, you may taste of the fruit yourself, and if the price makes it forbidden, you may stand in front of a certain fashionable fruit store in Broadway and let your mouth water just gazing at it. The Canadian muskmelon is the diamond backed terrapin of the melon family. There is nothing that can compare with it either in the delicacy of its flavor, the fineness of its grain, or the size of its waist measure.

For two or three years the colonists across the border have been making a scientific study of raising melons, and the result is that with identically the same seed which the Yankees use, they have brought forth a melon compared to which the native product is as a hen's egg to a watermelon. The Yankee could do the same thing with the same material if he only had the time and the patience, but he has not.

The Canuck, in bringing up his melon, goes about it just as he would to bring up a family or a good bull pup. He does it leisurely, patiently, and with infinite care and watchfulness. The seeds from which he grows the abnormal specimens were obtained originally from the old and popular Hackensack melon. These he took and planted on a hillside, where the young fruit could bask in the sunshine as it grew up.

The soil which he selected was enriched with the finest fertilizer to be obtained, and the fruit was watched over and nursed with the tenderness which would be bestowed on a prize baby or an heir apparent.

In a year or two the result was that the Hackensack traveler had grown from a comparatively puny and sickly melon to one absolutely a freak in size. The ones which the pedestrians have seen in Broadway this year are even larger than those of previous seasons, and it is not an unusual thing to find one with ten or twelve ribs and weighing thirty pounds. And the flavor has not been sacrificed to size. If anything it is more delicate and sweet than that of its parent.

A noted authority on melons told a Sunday Press reporter some things about the Canadian variety. "They take those melons," he said, "just as they begin to grow, and they place each one separately on a board. Every day while they are ripening they go out and turn them over so that the sun will have a chance at all sides of them. This is done several times a day, and it is continued right up to the time the melons are picked. When the seeds are planted, the ground is heated by steam, and the growers make certain that all the chill and dampness are out of it before they will entrust the seeds to it.

"Whenever there are signs of a storm, every melon is enclosed in a glass case and sheltered and nourished artificially until the weather is suitable for it to be exposed again. It is this care and watchfulness which enable the Canadians to produce such fruit. The same thing could be done here if the farmers would only do likewise. The soil, the climate and all the conditions are even better adapted to the raising of the fruit, but the farmers, or the great majority of them, had rather sell one hundred barrels of cantelopes for $1.25 than twenty or thirty barrels for $10 or $12 apiece.

The average melons which are found in the markets of New York are left to struggle along in the mud the best way they can, and if they survive sufficiently to be picked, the grower ships them to some dealer with instructions to use as many as he can and send a check for what they are worth. They don't do that in France. They take the same care over there that the Canadians do, and the result is that the fruit sells from two to three francs apiece."—New York Press.

Rabbit Farms in England.

In England the rabbit can be bred with profit by those who understand it. For example, in Norfolk there is a large warren comprising about 800 or 900 acres, where on summer evenings, the visitor may see 500 or 600 rabbits playing about their burrows, and indulging in their merry gambols. From this warren the lessee contrives to clear about $3000 annually.

HOW BOOKS ARE BOUND.

A Simple Description of This Interesting Process.

Book-binding has been practiced for centuries. Many years previous to the invention of printing, the leaves of missals and other manuscripts were preserved by being fastened together and inclosed in covers of wood, sheepskin, etc. Often the covers were richly ornamented with gold, silver and jewels. Some of these volumes are still to be seen in the museums and monasteries of the world.

There are two main divisions in modern book-binding—"forwarding" and "finishing," and in each of these departments there are various sub-divisions. Forwarding comprises what is really necessary for the preservation of books; finishing is simply embellishing them.

The first operation in book-binding is to fold the sheets by means of a thin piece of ivory called a folder; machinery has been used with much success in folding. The object is to bring the pages together in regular order.

After being folded, the sheets are gathered and collated according to numbers, 1, 2. 3, etc., that are placed at the foot of the outside page of the folded sections, these numbers are called signatures. The book is then made solid by being placed in a hydraulic press, or under some other pressure such as the nature and the size of the book may require.

The next process is to saw indentations in the back of the book preparatory to sewing; this is accomplished by passing the back of the book or sheets over rapidly revolving circular saws. The book is then sewed on a frame called a sewing-bench, each sheet being attached by a thread to cords across the back.

When removed from the sewing bench, the book receives its "waste papers," or blank leaves. Then it is trimmed by being cut on the edges with a knife apparatus. The edges are either left white or are colored by being sprinkled with color thrown on with a brush; "marbled" edges are made by dipping the edges of the leaves in colors that float on the surface of gum-water.

The "comb-edge" is made by drawing a comb through the colors on the surface of the gum-water before the book is dipped. If the book is to have a gilt edge, it is placed in a press and a coating of red color is applied; the edges are then sized with white of egg, gold-leaf is laid over the sizing, and after it has dried thoroughly, the gold-leaf is burnished with agate or blood-stone.

A coating of glue is then applied to the back of the book, after which it is backed by means of a machine that gives roundness to the back and prepares it for the cover. The cover is made by boards, cut larger than the leaves of the book, over which the outside material, such as cloth, leather, etc., is fastened with glue, space enough being left between the two boards to fit the back of the book.

After the cover has dried, the embellishment is done by stamping the desired letters or design in gold, black or colors. The cover being thus finished, the back of the book is fitted into it and glued, the blank pages are pasted to the inside of the cover and the book is placed in a press to remain until dry, from which it comes ready for the public.

To Change a Current for Climate's Sake.

A Tokio journal is responsible for the following: "Vladivostock, being the terminus of the Siberian railway, is a most important port in Russia. Notwithstanding this fact, over four months during the cold season the post is blocked with ice and spring traffic is entirely impossible, and therefore the railway loses much of its advantages. The Russian authorities have endeavored for many years to conquer nature, and some years ago ice-breaking ships were introduced to break open the ice, but it has been found that the operation is useless.

"A certain engineer has hit upon the rather wonderful idea of reclaiming the narrowest part of the Tartar strait, between Saghalien and the Russian mainland. He is of opinion, if this is done, the cold current that enters the Japanese sea, from the Arctic, via Behring straits, will be checked, and the passage of the warmer tide, coming from the south, through the Suyshima strait, will make the water on the coasts of Japan, as well as at Vladivostock, warmer, and the latter will be warmer all the year around. This scheme was presented to the Russian government for approval, and it is now engaged in its investigations. There is a probability of this piece of smart engineering being entered upon after the completion of the Siberian railway.—Morning Oregonian.

Practical Training.

"No, Herbert," she said to her husband, as he arose from the table. "I don't advise you to go to Alaska. I doubt very much whether fortunes are so easily secured there as we have been led to believe. At the same time I am convinced that the experience would be valuable to most men."

"In what way?"

"It would teach them not to find fault with their breakfasts."—Washington Star.

Putnam's Tree.

The stump of the tree to which Israel Putnam was once tied in the French and Indian War is still standing in the little village of Crown Point, a town in the upper part of New York. It was in the course of a skirmish near Wood Creek, at the time of the French invasion in August, 1758, that he was captured by the Indians and tied to this tree. While the flames were searing his flesh he was saved by Captain Molang, a French officer, who rushed through the crowd, scattered the firebrands, cuffed and upbraided the Indians and released their victim. Putnam was taken to Montreal and presently freed by exchange. A great many strangers who go to the town and hear the story chip off pieces of the stump as relics. The tree is about three feet in diameter.

What $100 Will Buy.

3 mos. course in Wood's New York School of Business and Shorthand, Tuition, Books, Board. The unlimited possibilities of securing good positions. F. E. Wood, 5th Ave. and 125th St.

Worth, the Paris milliner, denies the report that a branch of the establishment is to be opened in New York.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called Grain-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-quarter as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for Grain-O.

Dreydoppel's

Was the first borax soap ever made; over 31 years old. The favorite washing material of the brightest women all over the land. It comes in full pound bars. Pure white, solid soap and borax. Dreydoppel's soap.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Mrs. W. Pickert, Van Siclen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1894.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

USE YOUR REASON

And Profit by the Experience of Other People.

There are thousands of people who have been cured of nervous trouble, scrofula sores, rheumatism, dyspepsia, catarrh and other diseases by purifying their blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine will do the same good work for you if you will give it the opportunity. It will tone up your system, create an appetite and give sweet, refreshing sleep.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Demand For War Relics.

"The battlefields of Virginia and the other Southern States have been pretty well cleaned of minie balls, slugs, old bayonets and other evidences of the late war," observed a gentleman who has done considerable collecting of battlefield curios for various museums, "and those who pride themselves on their collections of that kind of material, and it can be said that the business is about ended. Time was when collectors could purchase any amount of this kind of stuff from farm hands and others, but now a tour of the country rarely pays its expenses, for there is nothing in that line to be had, it matters not what amount of money is offered for it. Some rather clever colored fellows in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg turned a few dollars a couple of months ago by reporting that they had made a big find of minie balls. It transpired, however, that they had molded the balls themselves. They sold them at the rate of about one dollar a pound, which was about ninety cents profit per pound for them, for the lead and their labor was not worth over ten cents a pound. I have customers now for about one hundred old war sabers, but so far have not been able to supply them, though I have made considerable effort in that direction."—Washington Star.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

does for the hair just what its name says it does—it renews it. Fading, falling, thin locks are stimulated to look fresh and new by its use; nature does the rest.

DRUNKARDS can be saved without their knowledge by Anti-Jag, the marvelous cure for the drink habit. Write Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, N. Y. Full information (in plain wrapper) mailed free

VIRGINIA FARMS. You learn all about Va. Lands by reading Virginia Farmer. Send 10c. for 4 mos. sub. Farmer Co., Emporia, Va.

THE LAND OF "MAKE BELIEVE."

It lies in the distance dim and sweet,
  On the borders of Long Ago,
And the road is worn by the little feet
  That have journeyed there to and fro;
And though you may seek it by night or day
  The task you will never achieve,
For only the little ones know the way
  To the land of "Make Believe."

Clad in their armor of Faith they ride
  On the wings of their fancy fleet,
And we hear, as we listen and wait outside,
  The echo of laughter sweet,
It lightens the burdens of toil we bear,
  It brightens the hearts that grieve;
Till we wish we could follow and enter there
  In the land of "Make Believe."

And oh, the wonderful tales that are told
  Of the marvellous sights they see!
For the weak grow strong and the young grow old,
  And are each what they wish to be,
Oh the deeds of valor, the mighty things—
  Too bold for mind to conceive!
But these are every-day happenings
  In the land of "Make Believe."

Would you follow the print of the tiny feet?
  You must walk as they, undefiled.
Would you join in their fancies pure and sweet?
  You must be as a little child.
But in vain should we seek it by night or day,
  The task we should never achieve;
For only the little ones know the way
  To the land of "Make Believe."
—Ida G. Morris, in Youth's Companion.

BERENICE'S HAIR.

BY CHARLES L. HILDRETH.

Full twenty miles from headland to headland Ramortin bay curves in a silver-green crescent, spotted with rocky islets, uninhabited except by the gulls and gunnets which wheel and flutter all day long about and above their barren, seagirt villages. There is neither town nor hamlet nor so much even as a fisherman's hut upon the whole extent of the shores. For the bay is too shallow and too thickly beset with shoals and ledges to render safe the visit of the smallest trawler or smack. As you stand upon the hill overlooking the narrow, ill-kept road which leads from St. Giles to Windsor, along the shores of the bay, you may watch the white-winged sloops and schooners going free or tacking against a head wind, but you will never see one of them making a reach into Ramortin bay.

It is indeed an ill-omened place, and more than one mackereler, loaded to the hatches, has grounded upon these evil shoals, and gone to pieces in the next northeast gale.

But what was chiefly given Ramotin bay its ugly reputation is a space of beach covered only at extreme high tide and bare at all other times, known as the Sundown Sands. It is a wide grayish-hued surface, running outward some forty yards to the fringe of tumbling turf, which, during most seasons of the year, approaches no nearer the road, a mere wagon track skirting the shore at this point upon an ancient stone wall. A perilous spot it is, too, for the highway abuts sharply upon the sands, without railing or parapet, scarce five feet above the grim expanse, which quakes and trembles from moment to moment, with mysterious hissings and groanings, which seem to proceed from unseen coverns below. There are grewsome stories of foot passengers who have fallen off the wall and been swallowed up, their piteous cries mingled with the eerie shrieks of the night heron, or the far-heard, melancholy whoopings of the owl among the branches of the blasted cypress upon the adjacent hillside. It is said, too, that an honest farmer, driving homeward from St. Giles' market by this road, lost his way in the darkness, and was never more heard of—neither man nor horse nor vehicle.

Standing upon the ancient wall you might throw upon the smooth surface of the Sundown Sands a pebble, a button, a twig, and as you gazed it would sink from sight in a moment, leaving all as blank and secret as before.

A sad and desolate spot it is, even upon the brightest midsummer noonday. The storm-writhen cypress on the hillside is the only thing resembling tree or shrub in sight. Sparse mottlings of whithered grass find wretched sustenance among the rocks. Dank clumps of blubber weed and clots of sprawling algae cling upon the surf-worn rocks beyond the rim of the Sundown Sands. Naught else has nature—all beautifier as she is—been able to work upon this mournful place.

Half a mile over the hill there is an ancient many gabled dwelling, surrounded by evergreens, facing upon the main road. From the upper windows a glimpse of the Sundown Sands and the old road skirting them may be obtained.

The young girl that stood at one of these windows, marine glass in hand, scanned the section of the road, visible from her position, with pale face and breathless anxiety. She was tall snd slender of figure, with something commanding in the attitude she had unconsciously assumed, which matched the firm yet gentle aspect of her beautiful features. What first struck the observer was her magnificent hair. Red brown, shot with glints of gold, like the hair Titian was so fond of painting, but with a glory and a brilliancy never represented by pigment on canvas, it was gathered in a superb knot at the back of her shapely head. During the brief winter visits to the metropolis Berenice Tolland's hair had become famous in the small circles she frequented. And indeed it was glorious, wonderful hair, worthy of a goddess of the Arcadian days.

Suddenly she dropped the glass with a cry of dismay.

"They are quarrelling!" she ejaculated, in a smothered voice. "I must part them, or something terrible may happen."

As she turned hastily about, the fastenings of her hair gave way and the glittering coil unrolled and fell, sweeping the floor in a thick, gold-flecked mass. Swiftly she twisted it up, and, throwing a shawl of lace over her head and shoulders she hurried out of the house, taking the rough, descending slope of the hill as more direct than the roundabout curve of the road.

"Let us pause here a moment, Cousin Geoffrey. I have something serious to say to you."

"What is it, Cousin Roger? I must say you have chosen an unpleasant spot for a talk. I never take this road if I can help it; for those ugly looking sands give me the horrors."

"As good a grave as any other," muttered Roger, gazing over the edge of the wall with a gloomy brow. "A man might lie as comfortable under those sands as in a churchyard."

"Look you, Roger, my boy," said Geoffrey, with an attempt at gayety. "If you dragged me out of my comfortable bed this morning to listen to disquisitions upon the grave and the future state, I wish you had let me speep an hour longer."

"Geoffrey," returned Roger, raising a face whose expression startled his companion. It was deadly pale, and a lurid gleam shot from his eyes, indicative of such hatred and despair as appalled his cousin. "Geoffrey, you have taken from me all that makes life valuable. You have destroyed all my hopes of the future. You have condemned me to hell, when, but for you, I might have had heaven."

"Cousin Roger," replied Geoffrey, his natural spirit beginning to overcome his amazement, "I hope you are talking mere nonsense. But if you mean anything by this rigmarole I expect you to explain it at once. Speak out, man!"

"You have robbed me of Berenice Tolland's love," said Roger, with a lowering eye. "Had you not come here she would have accepted me. Now she has put me aside for you."

"Roger," returned Geoffrey, seriously, tell me, on your word of honor, were you sure that Berenice loved you before I came?"

Roger paced to and fro along the edge of the sea wall, looking gloomily down upon the quaking sands, answering nothing for some moments.

"No," he muttered, finally, as if preforce. "No; she refused me more than once. But, nevertheless, I should have conquered her opposition in time but for you; you who have won her away from me."

Geoffrey confronted him with an angry frown. "And you, whom she has never liked; whom she has refused again and again, even according to your own story, wish to drive me away—make me relinquish my hopes of happiness, that you, who have not been able to win her, with all your opportunities, may continue to persecute her! No, Roger, understand me plainly. If I were to crawl away meanly at your request, and, as I take it, your threats, I should be as low a coward as you are."

The cousins were standing facing each other upon the very edge of the sea wall, against which throbbed and bubbled the fatal Sundown Sands.

"You refuse to go away and leave Berenice Tolland to me?" Roger's voice was scarcely audible, but the expression of his face was terrific in its malignity.

"I do refuse, Roger," was the firm reply, "and you ought to understand that I should be less a man to do otherwise."

"Then die and find your grave in the Sundown Sands," cried Roger, flinging himself upon Geoffrey and endeavoring to hurl him over the wall.

But Geoffrey had been, in a measure, prepared for the onslaught, and the cousins, locked in a desperate embrace swayed to and fro upon the very brink of the fatal quicksand. The struggle was as silent as it was deadly. No word, no sound, except the hoarse gasps of the combatants interrupted the fatal contest. Finally, Geoffrey's foot slipped over a pebble and he staggered backward. With a bitter curl of the lip, and a savage heave of the shoulders, Roger cast his opponent toward the edge of the wall.

Geoffrey fell backward, and, with a wild clutch, found himself hanging half over the wall, with his feet within an inch of the deadly sands. Dragging himself desperately up, he fell panting upon the edge of the parapet.

Rising to his knees and looking about him he was amazed to find his enemy nowhere in sight. Getting upon his feet, he rubbed his cramped limbs and cried out:

"Cousin Roger! Where are you!"

"Here, Cousin Geoffrey," was the sad reply, "where I deserve to be."

Looking over the sea wall he beheld Roger standing ankle deep in the Sundown Sands.

"Oh, Roger!" cried Geoffrey. "I must rescue you, or you will be swallowed up."

"What! when I tried to throw you into the sands," said Roger. "That is too much. Let me die, cousin! I tried to put you where I am now. Forgive me, and let me go."

"Oh, there must be some means," cried Geogrey, looking wildly about. "Some branch, some"——

"None, dear Geoffrey," replied Roger, who had now sunk half way to his knees.

At that moment a girl came racing like a deer down the stony side of the hill.

"Oh! thank God you are safe!" she cried, as she fell upon Geoffrey's breast. "I was so afraid that awful man might injure you."

"Here is that awful man, Berenice," said a mournful voice below the sea wall. "His power to do harm is nearly over."

"Cousin Roger!" exclaimed the girl, bending over the wall. "Oh, save him, Geoffrey; save him!"

"So I would," replied Geoffrey, "if I had a stick, or a rope, even of five feet length. But what can I do? Long before I can run to the house, he will be swallowed up."

"Five feet, you say!" cried the girl. "Here, here!" and with a gesture she unbound her magnificent hair and cast the glistening rope over the wall. "Catch hold! Catch hold, Cousin Roger!"

The sunny coil fell within the reach of the imperilled man, who clutched it with the grasp of desperation. Slowly he was drawn out of the frightful sands, until his feet were free, and he could meet the clasp of the hands extended to him with the friendly grip which had forgotten the touch of anger in the joy of rescue.

As Roger stood upright and shook the sand from his feet, he extended both hands toward Geoffrey, who took them heartily.

"Geoffrey," said Roger, "I have been very near death in a most terrible form, and it has taught me a lesson. Forgive me and be happy."

"And you, cousin," replied Geoffrey "if you are ever disposed to envy our happiness remember that you were saved by Berenice's hair."—New York Journal.

KEEPING FRIENDS "IN THEIR MIDST."

How Old Timers Disposed of Friends—Ate Only Arms and Legs.

The "Review of Reviews" recently published an article by Mr. Flinders Petrie, the well-known Egyptologist, upon the cause of anthropophagy. A document found at Deshashah, near Cairo, and dating back to about 3000, B. C., proves that cannibalism was then in vogue among the inhabitants of the country. It was, however, only partial cannibalism, as only legs and arms were eaten. The practice, although later on officially condemned, long survived in Egypt, and was considered a method of honoring the dead. It is this phase of it which Mr. Petrie has chosen to consider. He found a modification of this primary motive among various ancient tribes; the desire of demonstrating affection for the dead and of assuring their happiness in a future life being the customary variations. The inhabitants of Thibet were accustomed to eat their relatives after their decease, considering this the most honorable sepulture. This belief is also that of Australian savages, who aver that "it is better to end in the stomach of a friend than in the cold ground." The Ostiaks and the Samoyedes consider that their friends will have a happier future existence if they have been eaten, and, in antiquity, the Masagetes preferred to eat their relatives and friends whom old age had overtaken than to let it be done by worms.

This is what may be called the altruism of cannibalism, but there are other motives which, if less elevated, have at least nothing in common with the gross materialism usually attributed to cannibalism. Mr. Petrie finds that nineteen per cent. of anthropophagi eat their great warriors in order to assimulate their courage; the same proportion eat children to acquire their youth; ten per cent. are cannibals from religious motives connected with their ceremonies, and five per cent. eat their enemies in order to punish them. The number of cannibals who are such from poverty or famine is about eighteen per cent, while twenty-four per cent, eat human flesh because they like its flavor.

Dealing in Sick Grasshoppers.

"I am in the grasshopper business," said "Col." Bill Street, speaker of the last Legislature. "I am distributing poisoned grasshoppers and am doing a good business. Out in Decatur county, where I live, these hoppers have greatly damaged our small crops and garden truck. They have been thicker than fleas. Lately, however, a disease has broken out among them and they have been dying off rapidly. This disease is infectious, and I have been collecting the infected bugs and shipping them to different points in the northwestern part of the state."—Topeka (Kan.) Daily Capital.

President Kruger of the South African Republic has presented a rare specimen of native gold to the Royal Geological Museum at Berlin.

Queer Things About Steel Ships.

A queer thing has been discovered in connection with the big steel cargo ships built recently in the Great Lakes. The John Scott Russell, after being loaded a few days ago, sank before she had gone a mile from her pier. It was found that many rivets were missing from her bottom and sides, and investigation showed that they had been sheared off by the straining and grinding of her steel plates caused by her pitching when she was running light. It is believed now that the total loss three years ago of the Gilcher and Western Reserve, both steel ships of the latest type, was due to the same fault.

Wood for Paper.

French papermakers have for some time been using wood pulp to make paper. Most of this has come from Scandinavia, but a trial is being given to Canada pulp. As this material can be had more cheaply than the Scandinavian, the price of paper may be reduced by the process.

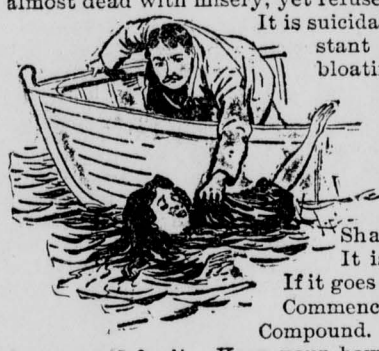
A statute mile is 5280 feet long, an English nautical mile 6080 feet, an American nautical mile 6080.27. The nautical mile, theoretically, is one-sixtieth part of a degree of a great circle of the earth; but the great circle of course is variable, as the earth is not a perfect sphere.

NEGLECT IS SUICIDE.

Plain Words From Mrs. Pinkham, Corroborated by Mrs. Charles Dunmore, That Ought to Bring Suffering Women to Their Senses.

If you were drowning and friendly hands shoved a plank to you, and you refused it, you would be committing suicide!

Yet that is precisely what women are doing if they go about their homes almost dead with misery, yet refuse to grasp the kindly hand held out to them!



It is suicidal to go day after day with that dull, constant pain in the region of the womb and that bloating heat and tenderness of the abdomen, which make the weight of your clothes an almost intolerable burden to you. It is not natural to suffer so in merely emptying the bladder. Does not that special form of suffering tell you that there is inflammation somewhere?

Shall I tell you what it is?

It is inflammation of the womb!

If it goes on, polypus, or tumor, or cancer will set in.

Commence the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands of women in this condition have been cured by it. Keep your bowels open with Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills, and if you want further advice, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., stating freely all your symptoms—she stands ready and willing to give you the very best advice. She has given the helping hand to thousands suffering just like yourself, many of whom lived miles away from a physician. Her marvelous Vegetable Compound has cured many thousands of women. It can be found at any respectable drug store.

MRS. CHARLES DUNMORE, 102 Fremont St., Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass., says: "I was in pain day and night; my doctor did not seem to help me. I could not seem to find any relief until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had inflammation of the womb, a bearing-down pain, and the whites very badly. The pain was so intense that I could not sleep at night. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for eight months, and am now all right. Before that I took morphine pills for my pain; that was a great mistake, for the relief was only momentary and the effect vile. I am so thankful to be relieved of my sufferings, for the pains I had were something terrible. I am, indeed, very grateful for the good Mrs. Pinkham's remedies have done me."

Get Out Your

Columbia and take a ten-mile run. Then take a cold bath and a good rub down. It will do you lots of good and it won't hurt your Columbia a bit.

1897 Columbias

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

Scientific experimenting for 20 years has made Columbias unequalled, unapproached. They are worth every cent of the price .... $75 TO ALL ALIKE.

Hartford Bicycles,

better than any except Columbias, $50, $45, $40

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

If Columbias are not represented in your vicinity, let us know.

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE!

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast COCOA

Trade-Mark.

Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.

Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,

(Established 1780.) Dorchester, Mass.

"To Save Time is to lengthen Life." Do You Value Life? Then Use

SAPOLIO

KLONDYKE IS ALL RIGHT. But why pay $1.00 a share for stock with nothing but "talk" to back it, and 8,000 miles from home? I will sell you dividend paying Colorado Gold Mine Stock for 15 cents a share, in certificates from 100 shares up. Other stocks in proportion. Address, Broker BEN A. BLOCK, Denver, Colo. Member Stock Exchange. Suite 306-7 Symes Building.

A KLONDYKE of 10 per cent. just paid my clients. Since July 6th we have had exceptional market and I have returned my clients 100 per cent. I hope to do as well in the coming months, as I keep fully posted concerning the probable course of the markets. Are you satisfied with your present income? I can increase it for you SURE. Omaha and Wheat are to have great movements. I should like to place you in them. Write as to my methods. DODGE & CO., 58 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y.

SHREWD INVENTORS! Don't waste money on Patent Agencies advertising prizes, medals, "No patent no pay," etc. We do a regular patent business. *Low fees.* No charge for advice. Highest references. Write us. WATSON E. COLEMAN Solicitor of Patents, 902 F. St., Washington, D. C

ROOFING Use our Metal Shingles, Fire-Proof, Durable. Catalogue Free MONTROSS & CO., Camden, N. J.

CANCER CURED AT HOME; send stamp for book. Dr. J. B. HARRIS & CO, Pike Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. NYNU—39.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

$12 to $35 PER WEEK Can be made working for us. Parties preferred who can give their whole time to the business. Spare hours, though, may be profitably employed. Good openings for town and city work as well as country districts. J. E. GIFFORD, 11 and Main Streets, Richmond, Va.

Continued from first page.

Publishing Interests—B. L. Seneff.
Education—L. F. Johns.
Sunday Schools—B. C. Shaw.
Young People's Work—J. S. Hays.
Resolutions—J. Medsgar.
Temperance—C. C. Miller.
On Courses of Reading—First year, G. W. Sherrick, A. L. Funk, S. E. Cormany; second year, W. H. Mingle, S. S. Hough, D. Speck; third year, J. I. L. Ressler, L. Keister, D. H. Ellis.

Rev. S. E. Cormany presented his report on missions.

Rev. William Bell, D. D., general missionary secretary, addressed the conference on the subject of missions. He gave a thrilling presentation of the need of more aggressive work to meet the demands resting upon us as a church. He reported our missions in Africa, China and Japan, as well as the home work, in a prospering condition.

Rev. Mr. Jeanian, an Armenian, who is laboring in the interest of suffering Armenia, addressed the conference.

The request of J. Medsgar for a dismissal from the church was granted.

The committee on finance presented its report. They recommeded that $100 educational beneficiery be granted to Rev. Messrs. Wilson and Perks now in the seminary.

A letter was read from Rev. B. F. Noon, who is sick and somewhat destitute. The committee recommended means for his relief.

The next session of the conference will be held in Braddock, First church.

Harmony to the Front.

From the Altoona Tribune.

This is not the time for dissensions in the Republican ranks. If there are changes in the officiary at Harrisburg, that is a matter of immense moment to those immediately concerned, no doubt, and there may come a period when it will be proper to thresh the whole matter out in the press and possibly on the platform. But just at the present moment the rank and file of the party will not permit themselves to be separated into factions if they are wise. Faction may be permitted to rage while a primary election is pending, but after the ticket has been made, unless it was nominated by fraud or contains bad men, faction should hide its diminished head and harmony should come to the front. Both the state nominees are good men. Mr. Beacom is a Christian gentleman; his colleague is acceptable to all factions. Suppose we all agree to suppress ill feeling, jealousy and vindictiveness for the present and turn in heartily to give the free trade, free coinage party a thorough beating once more. This is a course of action that wisdom and patriotism enjoin.

No Outside Interference.

From the Dubois Courier.

While the Swallow people are making a great effort to show a gain this year for the Prohibition party in the state there is no prospect that they will accomplish any special or lasting break away from the old parties. As they could not win with all of the Democratic party it remains for them to make inroads into the Republican ranks if their fondest hopes are to be realized, and this has been and is their chief aim. But they are to be disappointed once more, because the Republicans of Pennsylvania know that it has the power within itself to take care of the state government properly, and that the power is being awakened. There need be no desertion of principles to improve government in Pennsylvania. Moreover, in reference to candidates, none are personally so lacking in public confidence as Dr. Swallow.

His Injuries Permanent.

From the Doylestown Republican,

"Bryan in a collision—His train meets another and twelve are killed."

This is the heading of a newspaper dispatch published the other day. Of course, it refers to a railroad smashup. Nearly a year ago Bryan was in another sort of collision. His train ran into the people's train—result, Bryan was injured politically and many thousands of fellow travelers met their political death. Bryan still manages to get about on free silver coinage crutches, but the injuries of last year are permanent. He will never recover to the extent that he hopes. He will never reach the White House except he goes there as a visitor.

Notwithstanding the large stocks of manufactured goods imported in anticipation of the enactment of a protective tariff the Dingley bill should bring an early improvement in all lines of trade. From the signing of the bill by President McKinley should date a new era of prosperity. Everybody, irrespective of political affiliation, should now put his shoulder to the wheel with a determination to make industry flourish and the country wax fat with richness.

Altgeld to McLean: "Why didn't you take warning by my fate and keep that gold bond out of sight?"

THE IMPROVEMENT WILL BE GRADUAL.

NOT A CLOUD ON THE HORIZON TO MENACE BUSINESS.

What a Well Known Economist Declares the Republican Party Has Done.

Theodore Justice, the well known Pensylvania economist, writes as follows in a recent issue of the Philadelphia Bulletin:

There is no need any longer to wait for prosperity; it is here now, and things are going right. The day for calamity howling is over, and we have a fair and well balanced tariff law which promises to be reasonably permanent. Manufacturers and merchants can now conduct their business with relief from that crushing anxiety that accompanied the Wilson tariff act.

The wool schedule of the new tariff, which is practically the re-enactment of the McKinley rates with no changes, except such as were improvements, is generally regarded with satisfaction by those in business, and the wool growers of the United States are delighted with the result. Many of them never expected to again see adequate protection to their industry.

The Wilson act caused prices to fall to the foreign level, and also caused the closing of one-half of the American mills, thus narrowing the market for American wool one-half, as well as causing a shrinkage of one-half in the value, but under the prospect of the restoration of the McKinley rates on wool, under the name of the Dingley act, mills began to start up and the consumption of wool is now almost back to normal conditions. It is believed that for the coming year the consumption of wool by domestic manufacturers will exceed that of any previous year, not only making a market for wool, but giving employment to labor, furnishing it with ability to purchase much needed household supplies, which spreads money in every direction, thus increasing the general prosperity.

For the first time in four years there is not a cloud on the horizon to menace business prosperity. Those who are anticipating an immediate boom, however, may be disappointed. The improvement, to be lasting, must be gradual. The tendency of prices will be upward. The prospect of higher cost for material acts as a spur upon the demand. Since the Wilson law was contemplated the tendency of prices for merchandise has been downward, acting as a check to business expansion, for merchants then stocking their shelves were confronted with the prospect of having merchandise shrink in value before it could be disposed of. Shrinking prices has been the rule, so that loss fell upon the manufacturer, and upon the merchant; and nothing encouraging accompanied the conduct of business until good times were brought in sight by the election of President McKinley, who, although derisively termed "the advance agent of prosperity," has proven that many a true word is spoken in jest. "The advance agent of prosperity" is followed by the successful realization of more than was promised, and both employer and employe can now confidently look forward to a return of the time when America is again to be the most prosperous nation.

The best thing that can happen to American manufacturers is that they shall have a monopoly of the home market first of all. The worst thing is that foreigners shall occupy this market so largely that the Americans, to meet them, must cut prices below the profit point and then almost give away the surplus to Europeans. The notion that trade over seas is a sign of prosperity is a British notion. It is promulgated in this country by free traders, who regard the British stamp upon anything, from an economical idea to a high hat, as an assurance of correctness. We do make some things which we can export at a profit, because we beat the world in producing them, but this is not true of the mass of our manufacturers. — Philadelphia (Pa.) Textile Record.

The only hope the Democracy now has is in some unexpected disaster. It wants a combination of strikes with the weevil in the wheat, an early frost, a coal famine, a European tariff war against America to upset the stock market, a pinching out of the gold supply—all these things coming together would raise its drooping spirits. But short of that there seems to be no opening for another Democratic raid on the offices and the national industries.—San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle.

There is no need to worry about the Dingley law. The men who drew that measure knew what they were doing. They declared that it would raise revenue enough to support the government, and that will be the result, after the law has got to work fully. There will be no bond sales to provide money with which to run the government, nor will the nation's credit be impared in any way.—Cleveland (O.) Leader.

The enactment of the Dingley law was a wise act because the government needed a sufficient revenue for its support, and experience had taught the effectiveness of a protective tariff in building up the industries of the country. Business is greatly improved and prosperity is returning because of the necessity of such a law and the sense of security growing out of it.—Washington (D. C.) Star.

Wanted to Sue Bryan.

A telegram from an Indiana county seat tells the sad story of a farmer who placed too much reliance in the promises and predictions of the "Boy Orator." He acted upon them and lost money, and now wants to know if anything can be done about it. The telegram gives these details:

Farmer James Shuman, living near Lapel, Ind., was in Anderson today looking up legal points to see if he had grounds for action against William J. Bryan. Last fall he was a silver man. He heard Bryan at Indianapolis and Anderson, and especially marked the warning to farmers that if silver went down, as he said it would if the Republicans were elected, wheat would also go down. The day after election he thought he had struck a good thing when gold men contracted for this year's wheat crop at 58 cents a bushel. He was called upon to deliver 500 bushels the day Madison county dealers paid $1. He is a loser of several hundred dollars, and thought he could recover off Bryan. He was greatly disappointed when he learned he could not.

It is a safe prediction that the silver cause has lost one supporter in Indiana.

Stands at the Head.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century and to-day stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Sons.

"JOHN BULL" DISCONSOLATE OVER AMERICA'S RISING PROSPERITY.

It Saves the Croupy Children.

SEAVIEW, VA.—We have a splendid sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near, speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children would have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given —KELLMAN & OURREN. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

Important.

It is to your interest to know that I have the most complete line of Dry Goods, Notions, Straw Goods,

Wall Paper, Groceies and Tinware carried in this section, and that I guarantee the price of every article in the departments.

Fish. We sell only Lake Erie White Fish. They are guaranteed large and fat (guaranteed 1897 pack) the weight and quality of our fish guaranteed and the price lower than Upper Lake fish, which are usually small.

Collar Sweat Pads. The best brown drill front sweat collar Pad only 25 cents.

Ask for our 10-cent broom. Come to our store and be convinced.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

Buds and blossoms, rich and sweet,
Birds and insects on the wing,
Busy housewives, flooded streets,—
All are signs of "Balmy Spring."
—*Original.*

We are not endeavoring to inscribed an ode to Gentle Spring but we want to remind you that the season of the year is here when

Wall Paper and Window Shades

are in demand. We have just what you want. All paper purchased from us will be trimmed without extra charge. Come and see the stock.

It is early for traveling but after a while you may want to take a little trip. You may need a

Trunk, Telescope or Satchel.

Permit us to remind you that we have just laid in a stock of these goods, which we are selling at reasonable prices. When you need anything of this kind give us a call.

J. G. GILLAM.

P. S.—We have garden utensils for sale.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTER, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, J. R. Flenner, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

Rabbits

....AND....

Squirrels,

old hunters say, were never known to be more plentiful. We have a full supply of

AMMUNITION

Loaded and empty shells, 10 and 12 gauge, wads, primers, loading tools, shot, and the very finest rifle or shot gun

Powder at 25c lb.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, - - Penn'a.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,
DENTIST,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
☞Office on Main street.

DR. W. J. CAMPBELL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Diseases of women and children a specialty. I am prepared at all times for country practice.
☞Office on Main street, opposite depot.

JOHN C. GARRETT,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
MAPLETON DEPOT, PENN'A.

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Special attention will be given to collections. 8-18-95.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—

...l dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. R. SIMPSON,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
☞Call at office, or send for circulars.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
☞Office on Main Street, adjoining residence.

GOLD ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS

Set Rings, Plain Flat, Half-round, Engraved,
AND CHASED BAND RINGS.

For Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, Children and Babies. A beutiful line of

SOLID SILVER TABLE WARE

in beautiful patterns, including many fine pieces in satin lined boxes. They are admirable for wedding presents and birthday gifts.

L. W. ZERBY, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
516 PENN ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

☞Watches, Clocks and Jewelry promptly repaired at low prices.